CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Patton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

CYCLES B. S. A. RALEIGH INVICTA, ROYAL WEST END, SINGER, Special Patton-on-Humber with stamped fittings, all genuine British made from Rs. 171 to Rs. 324-nett, all complete. Full particulars supplied free. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co., BOMBAY & POONA.

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VOL. X. NO. 158 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1922. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

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The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
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OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONKONG.

Steamers	Captains	Arrive	Leave
Saigon aru	T. Shimasaki	2nd July	16th July
Indus Maru	Y. Takata	5th July	19th July
Ganges Maru	T. Yamaguchi	20th July	3rd August
Burma Maru	I. Kobayashi	27th July	10th August

For Frieght and passages, etc apply to

K. SHIMA,
Manager.

Ballard Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

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Funded Capital, Rs. 2,44,109.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in Management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

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For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES IN CORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passorts.

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
8th July ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
15th ,, ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
22nd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
29th ,, ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,622
5th August	NARKUNDA* ..	16,118
12th ,, ..	NEVASA ..	9,071
19th ,, ..	KASHGAR † ..	8,840
26th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952
2nd Sept.	MOREA * ..	10,911
9th ,, ..	PLASSY ..	7,393
16th ,, ..	MALWA ..	10,941
23rd ,, ..	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,430
30th ,, ..	NALDERA * ..	15,820
7th Oct. ..	CALEDONIA ..	7,612
14th ,, ..	MACEDONIA †	11,989
21st ,, ..	DELTA	8,097
28th ,, ..	CHINA	7,952

MALWA, NARKUNDA, MOREA, NALDERA } * Through steamers from Australia.

KASHGAR, MACEDONIA } †Through steamers from China

P. AND O. MARSEILLES SPECIAL TRAIN.—A special train leaves Marseilles for London via Bolougne shortly after the mail steamer's arrivzl.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
To Port Said and Plymouth.

Date About	Steamers.	Tons.
27th July ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st Aug. ..	MANTOLA ..	8,963
2nd Sept. ..	NERBADA ..	8,285
19th ,, ..	MULBERA ..	8,900
31st Oct. ..	MADURA ..	8,975

SAILLINGS TO STRAITS AND CHINA.

About			
14th July ..	SICILIA ..		
15th ,, ..	DEVANHA ..		
28th ,, ..	NALDERA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Novara.
12th Aug. ..	KALYAN ..		
25th ,, ..	MACEDONIA ..		
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Dongola.
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..		Connects at Colombo with s. s. Nagoya.

SAILINGS TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Date .	Steamers.	Tons.
28th July ..	NALDERA ..	15,825
8th Sept. ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
6th Oct. ..	NARKUNDA ..	16,118

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date About	Steamers.	Destination
6th July ..	BAMORA ..	Karachi & P. Gulf.
7th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
12th ,, ..	KAROA ..	East &S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZINE and Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT'S MARINE, LIMITED.

AND

B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE

CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.

Telephone No. 1230.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. THOSAR

Public Accountant.

BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.

Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K LINE

NIPPON YUSAN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

Regular Service to Japan via Singapore Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer,	Commander,	Tons,	Arrival,	Dept,
Kamakura Maru	J, ujisawa.	5,820	20 June	4 July.
Takacka Maru	B, Taguchi	7 067	29 June	14 July.
Hakodate Maru	U, Aoki	5,285	15 July	22 July
Ceylon Maru ..	.. Matsukura	4,905	14 July	29 July,
Yokota Maru ..	..	6,735	25 July	5 Aug,
Awa Maru	.. Y, Nirei	6,037	27 July	11 Aug.
Tamba Maru	.. N, Wada	5,845	11 Aug	26 Aug
†Gyokoh Maru	H, Ogata	..	16 Aug.	26 Aug.

†This steamer has no passenger accommodation.

All steamers, equipped with every comfort, are fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—

K. AKIYAMA,
Manager.

Telephone No. 275. 4312
Alice Building, Horaby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK.

LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 7,50,18,450
Paid-Up Capital and Reserve	Rs. 2,43,55,535
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	Rs. 5,25,12,915

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Board of Directors.

HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY.

LONDON OFFICE: 9, Bishopsgate, E. C.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$20,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND	£4,500,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND ...	$25,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

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BOMBAY OFFICE.
40, Churchgate Street.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum ecerned amounts to Rs. 5

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS, PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertakes.

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THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

13, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN.

Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, Kt.

Attractive Plans for Life Insurance with lowest rates and with special advantages.

For particulars apply to—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
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Head Office.

7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

A PROGRESSIVE INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.

Total Invested Funds exceed	Rs. 50,00,000.
Claims Paid over	Rs. 14,00,000.
New Business 1921	Rs. 85,86,500.

Lowest Rates of Premiums in India, Liberal Policy Conditions.

For all Forms of Assurance please apply to

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Secretary.

RAE AND CO.
Managing Agents:

Or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents.

Bombay Presidency, C. P. Berar and C. I.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.

The Oldest Life Office of Bengal.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LD.

Established 1891.

Funds and Assets over—Rs. 2,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed—Rs. 8,00,000.

Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustee of the Reserve Fund.

Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.

LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.

This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India We ask every Hindu to compare our rate with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.

For particulars apply to—

The Secretary or 309, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. The Chief Agents D. N. SEN & CO., 1, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

Agency Applications Invited.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.

CALCUTTA.

Second Quinquennium Valuation-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent., on the sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims during the Quinquennium ending 30th April, 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One Lac.

Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.

The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.

Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.

S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO. LTD., LAHORE

ESTABLISHED 1896.

The oldest Indian Life Office under Indian management.

1. Policies kept up automatically. No fear of 1 and forfeiture lapse.
2. Conditions Liberal.
3. Management easily accessible and sympathetic.
4. Financial position of the Company declared sound and strong as a result of Actuarial valuations. Decent Bonuses declared to Profit-participating Policy holders.
5. Female Lives also insured under certain tables.
6. Insurance Policies under all upto date schemes issued. Energetic and respectable agents wanted all over India on liberal terms. Every patriotic Indian must make it a point to patronize "Bharat."

For particulars please apply to:—

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office.

AUCTION SALE

BENNETT & CO.

186, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT KAZI SYED STREET.

Under instructions from Mr. Gulam Hoosein Haji Hassam Noorani and with the consent of the Banks concerned, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 6th July, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises the following:—

All that piece of land of the quit and ground rent tenure which the buildings standing thereon situate on the West side of Kazi Syed Street in the City and Registration Sub-district of Bombay bearing Collector's Old No. 720, New No. 643, Old Survey No. 505 and New Survey No 2577 and Municipal B Ward No. 1347, Street No. 98, and containing by admeasurement three hundred and eleven square yards or thereabouts and bounded on or towards the East by the said Kazi Syed Street, on or towards the West by the house now or formerly of Thacker Lakhmidas Narron, on or towards the North by the house now or formerly of Paraj Jewraj and on or towards the South by the house now or formerly of Shaik Mahomed Pathan separated from the said premises by a passage common to both houses.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Munchershaw B. Chothia, Solicitor or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF FLAG BUNTING.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Hatim Attari and Co. of Nagdevi Street the following:—

1 case 30 pieces red and green flag Bunting 18 inches about 1209½ yards.

1 case 20 pieces red and green flag Bunting 24 inches about 796 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 999 BUNDLES STEEL HOOPS.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will on THURSDAY, the 13th instant sell by Public Auction at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of the Insurance Office concerned, at Victoria Dock F. Warehouse the following:—

About 999 Bundles German mild steel baling hoops.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 6th July, 1922.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
123, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, DECEASED'S ESTATE, INSOLVENTS' MOTOR CYCLE, SAFE, CUPBOARD, TABLES, CHAIRS, WEARING APPARELS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 10th day of July, 1922, at 2-30 p.m. at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, mirror door cabinets, writing tables, teapoys, side board, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, etc., etc.

By the order of H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Ag. Administrator-General of Bombay and Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Pirozshaw R. Wacha.

Watch, gilted watch chairs, silver shirt buttons, wearing apparels, shoes, miscellaneous articles, etc., etc.

By the order of G. G. Nadkarni Esq., the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of the following Insolvents:—

(1) Moreshwar Ramrao Madan and others traded as Manwar and Co. (Insolvents). Motor cycle (Douglas maker), glass door cupboards, tables, chairs, etc., etc.

(2) Memon Haji Mahomed Jeewa (Insolvent): —Mehta box, mattresses and pillows.

(3) Haji Umar Haji Ayoob (Insolvent):—One safe.

By the order of the office concerned:—
16 pieces of Manchester coloured Shirtings.
By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.
One big lot of grey Jacconetts, Drills, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1922.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS,
No. 85, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1922, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at the premises the materials for removal of the following building:—

Building Street No. 137A, Case No. 143, Ripon Road.

AUCTION OF SURPLUS GOVERNMENT STORES.

Engineering and Miscellaneous stores, Bolts and Nuts, Washers: Rivets C. I. and M. S. Scrap, Plates, Mixed Metal, Coach Screws, Copper pipes, Brass Valves and Cocks, steam Traps and Windlass, steam Launch, Davits, Derricks, Red Cross Wagons, Coir and Manilla Ropes, Centrifugal pump, Leather Stores, Aluminium Utensils: Brass Hooks, Eyes and Buttons, Copper Utensils, Workshop tools, Miscellaneous Electric Instrument Fittings, etc.

Under instructions from the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, 10th July, 1922, and following days at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Government Stores, Hajee Bunder, Sewree, the abovementioned goods.

A deposit of 50 per cent. in cash will be required on the lots being knocked down.

The sale is subject to conditions which will be posted and can be seen at the Office of the Controller (Sales) Surplus Government Stores, Amrut Building, Ballard Pier, at the Surplus Government Stores Depot, Haji Bunder, Sewree, and which will be read out at the commencement of the Auction Sale.

MENESSE AND CO.,
Auctioneers

Bombay, 6th July, 1922.

AUCTION SALE.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
29, Apollo Street.
Tel. No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE NEAR TWO TANKS AT NORTH BROOK STREET, GRANT ROAD.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 8th day of July 1922 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the undermentioned properties under instructions from Messrs. Vaenha & Co., Attorneys for the Morigagee, Mr. Bomanji Aderji Engineer and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Malhari Satwaji Patel and also on account and at the risk of Esmail Haji Jusab, Purchaser of the Equity of Redemption and in exercise of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage dated 15th day of March, 1919 and made between Malhari Satwaji Patel of the one part and the Mortgagee of the other part.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground out of which 251 sq. yards is quit and ground rent tenure and 493, 3/9 square yards is of Sanadi tenure together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Grant Road outside the Fort of Bombay within the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement in all 744, 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 3124 and 4196 New Nos. 10020 and 11158 Old Survey Nos. 4468, 4619 New Survey No. 5738 and assessed by the assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward Nos. 34-35-36 (1) and Street Nos. 207 and 1-2 and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the north by the property secondly described on or towards the South by the public Road called Grant Road, on or towards the East by the property of Thaker Narsidas and on or towards the West by the Northbrook Street.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government land of quit and ground tenure with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Grant Road aforesaid in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 269 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue together with the property firstly described under Old Nos. 3124 and 4916, New Nos. 10020 and 11158, Old Survey Nos. 4468 and 4619, New Survey No. 5738 and bounded as follows:—On the East by the Sweepers' Passage on the West by the Northbrook Street on the North by the property of Sultan Subhedar and on the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under E Ward No. 797, Street No. 263.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Vaenha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee, at their Office at 327, Hornby Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY AND CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1922.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 52, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF A CHANDANHAR (NECKLACE) AND A STAR SET WITH DIAMONDS.

On FRIDAY, the 21st July, 1922, at (2-30) p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 52, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Kapurchand Bhagvanjee and Co., the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Maharana Shree Ranjit Singhjee Bahadur of Barvani State and his Agents Messrs. Prabhulal Motichand Parekh and Co., the Mortgagors:—

1 Chandan Har (Necklace) set with diamonds.
1 Diamond Star.

The above will be on view three days before the date of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1922.

MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

IMPORTANT TO CHEMISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 IRON DRUMS POTAS PERMANGNATE.

On SATURDAY, the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of the Bank concerned.

H. and C. 2600, Bombay, made in Germany.—10 Iron Drums each containing 1 cwt. Potash Permagnate.

AUCTION SALE OF 71 BAGS ROUND HEAD SQUARE NECK AND SQUARE BOLTS & NUTS.

On SATURDAY the 15th instant at 3-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort by order of the office concerned and on account and at the risk of Seth Ebrahim Mullan Tyebally of Khokha Bazar.

C. and C 1136—71 Bags each containing one cwt. Bolts and Nuts round head square neck and square nuts per S.S. "Henrich Kayer."

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th July, 1922.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS

Those desirous of publishing Advts. in the "Bombay Chronicle" should please take note to send a sufficient sum to cover the charges of the Advt. as no outstation Advt. can be published without payment with order and advertisers would forgive us if they find their instruction not carried out when same is not supported by remittance.

S. K. BANERJEE,
General Manager,
The "Bombay Chronicle."

SITUATION VACANT.

WANTED — LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES as CANVASSERS for Towns in South-West Bombay Presidency. Commencing salary Rs. 45 per mensem. Deposit of Rs. 100 required. Must be able speak Mahratti and Canerese. State age, previous experience, educational. Good prospects to good men. Apply Box No. 8225, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R4234

WANTED—A GRADUATE (not studying law) in Science and Mathematics to serve as Teacher in the New English High School, Nagpur, on Rs. 80-10-120. One selected candidate will have to stick to the post for at least five years. Apply to the SUPDT. before the 10th of July.
A R4233

SALARY Rs. 109—230 IN 30 DAYS.—We can secure these salaries for YOU. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND in 30 days BY POST. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. 2 days FREE TRIAL. No money unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. HAWAID SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, Rawalpindi (Punjab.)

WANTED—PUSHING and INFLUENTIAL CHIEF and DISTRICT AGENTS every where on a very handsome commission or salary or both to organise Life and Marriage Insurance Business on monthly premium of Rs. 2 and Rs. 1. No Medical examination. Female Insured on Uniform premium. Benefits payable in Lifetime after ten years Marriage policy granted to minors through their guardian. Maximum amount of claim payable under each policy being Rs. 500 and Rs. 250 in 1st and 2nd classes respectively. For terms and further particulars address:—THE MANAGING AGENTS, VENUS PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED, Chandni Chowk, DELHI.
A 13617

SITUATIONS WANTED

PARSI GRADUATE, just returned from London after a long stay, with practical experience in wholesale and retail trade, wishes to buy or become an active partner in, a lucrative concern in Bombay or in the Mofussil. Box No. 8223, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R4228

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO SUB-LET—Decent office room at moderate rent at Bank Street, Fort. Apply Box No. 8233, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
C R4254

OFFICES, SHOPS, WEARHOUSES TO LET in Keshavji Building, new premises, Carnac Bridge, Frere Road. Apply to VEERJEE TEJOO, New Nagpada, Telephone No. 3175.
C R4044

TO LET for Poona season, BUNGALOWS, houses cottages, portions on different localities, furnished and unfurnished in Poona No. 8, Napeier Road, Poona and Kirkee. Apply to J. D. COOPER, House Agent.
C R4231

TO BE LET—Ground floor, size about 70' by 23' 1st floor flat size about 70' by 50' situated next to Alexandra Dock red gate, Fort Street, Frere Road. Rent now realised Rs. 1,500 per month. Apply Messrs. F. MURAGLIA & Co., 20A, Fort Street, Frere Road, Bombay No. 1.
C R4253

PROPERTIES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—STEAM LAUNDRY, complete with boiler, engine, electric dynamo, and other machines, in perfect working order. For further particulars apply to THE MANAGER, The Karachi Steam Laundry Company, KARACHI.
G R4257

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, opp. the New Post Office, Frere Road close to the Alexandra and other Docks, the Victoria and the New Port Trust Railway Terminus and all business places in the Fort. Excellent Board and Lodging. Rooms well ventilated, Bar and Billiards. Terms moderate.
C13259

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc.

FOR SALE—FLOUR GRINDING 48" (inch) Vertical two Mills and 15 B.H.P., A.C. Electric motor complete. Suitable for Bombay, Ahmedabad and Surat supply. Brand new. Price lot Rs. 2,250. Few more remaining unsold. Please write immediately to avoid disappointment. Please write THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 90, Bonji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE 7-9 H.-P. Indian MOTOR-CYCLE, 1917 model, overhauled in May, 1922. Lucas lamp, Klaxon horn, tools, etc., Rs. 850 or near offer. Apply CAPT. H. E. SMITHERS, 8, Carnegy Road, Bombay.
JA R4188

MOTOR & ACCESSORIES

MOTOR CAR.

5 SEATER HUPMOBILE, at Poona, in tip-top condition. Carefully kept up. Rs. 5,500. Immediate delivery. Apply Box No. 8117, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA 13225

OVERLAND.

4 SEATER, FOR SALE—A sound car, Carefully run under owner's supervision. A bargain for those who want to secure a car at reasonable price during the Poona season. Apply Box No. 8118, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R13226

DOSE YOUR CAR, look SHABBY, SQUEEK, RATTLE. Give Mechanical Trouble, Then bring it to THOS. A. JAMES, Automobile Engineer, Jhosi House, Khamballa Road, Cumballa Hill, and you'll get it back as good as new.
JA R4251

WANTED,—PURCHASERS for one Belsize and one Berliet Motor Car, belonging to the State. Offers near about Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 3,500 for Belsize and Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 for Berliet will be accepted. Both cars on view in State garage at Vadi. Apply sharp. M. M. RANE, Administrator, Savantvadi.
JA 13580

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS,

ORCHIDS and LILIUMS, Choicest Species, Reliable Seeds, Gorgeous Butterflies. G. GHOSE AND CO., Town-End, DARJEELING.
GA C13594

MANGOES! MANGOES!! MANGOES!! Genuine, fresh and selected Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog Sabza-Maldah and Akbarpasand mangoes very sweet and delicious at Rs. 12 per 100, Rs. 7 for 50 Expenses extra. Price strictly in advance. SHAH & CO., Proprs. Mangoes gardens, Razamanzil No. 2, Darbhanga.
Z 18433

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS—Six lbs. Delicious Fresh Apricots, Rs. 9; Two lbs. each of Dry Figs, Cake Sultanas, Black Raisins and Almonds, Rs. 13. Delivery free. Quality finest. Packing scientific. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, Quetta. Tel. "GRAPES."
GA 13505

BEST selected LANGRA MANGOES Rs. 6-8 per 100; FAZLI Rs. 9; KERWA Rs. 7; MANGOES PULP first quality Rs. 1-4 per seer, 2nd Rs. 1. Safe, burglar proof packing, freight charges extra. Best MANGOE GRAFTS Rs. 18 per dozen and LICHI at Rs. 12. E. LAWRENCE & Co., "Nurserymen," DARBHANGA. Tele. "Fruit Plant."
GA R4236

EDUCATIONAL.

TUITION—By a Graduate, who stood first in B.A. and first Law. Morn's or and Eve's or whole time correspond 'K' P. Box 2060. Bombay 2.
M R4242

SHORTHAND, TYPEWRITING. Account with other Commercial, Industrial and Scholastic Subjects by POST or Personal Tuition, Easy payment system of Fees. Courses guaranteed: Simplest, Easiest, and Best, of a month and less. Highly spoken of by the Civil and Military, Sardars, Merchants, and others. Apply: PRINCIPAL, "INDUSTRY and SCIENCE." Colleg. 126, B. C. Belgaum.
M R13185

INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE—Estd. 1906 Sound Training in Book-keeping, Banking, Law Auditing, etc., for L. C. C. and F. C. R. A. Exams: imparted by Principals A. J. Mukati E. L. A. A. and R. S. Bharucha F. C. R. A. (late of Kalbadevi S. T. Institute) Enrolment daily Fees moderate. Classes held Morning and Evening in Kanta Building, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Prospectus on application.
M TH

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE:—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Auditing proceeding. In 1922 out of 27 successful students from four affiliated colleges for the G. D. A. Examination fourteen were Davar's College men over and above three ex-student auditor and graduates who appeared privately. In all 52 affiliated college men passed in the test during the past four years of which 26 were Davar's College men besides five ex-student auditors and graduates. GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, Apollo Street.
M R4240

FINANCIAL.

PREMIUM-BONDS CREDIT NATIONAL 1919-1920-1921, and all new loans from ALEX. BRAULT. 71, Wellesley Place, Calcutta. Rates cheaper than advertised, when Services are compared. Send for booklet free. Beware of Mushroom Firms.
C13561

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MURRIO'S "PRINCE" CIGARETTES. Egyptian Tobacco. Best aroma and flavour. Compare quality not price. Rs. 2 per 100, post free. D. MURRIO & CO., Lahore.
T C12999

BE KIND TO YOUR HAIR.

USE CHARMOL MULSIFIED COCOANUT OIL SHAMPOO. Sold in larger than usual bottles, concentrated and economical, Re. 1-12 per bottle. Send to any address in India, free of all packing, postal and V. P. P. charges on receipt of Rs. 2 in notes. MATHER & CO., Chemists, Poona.
T R4187

CABINET GRAMOPHONES.—Exceedingly cheap and beautiful present. Exquisite design and workmanship. Indispensable to any decent drawing room. Buy from Direct Importers and save a middlemans (40 per cent.) profit. Apply FRENCHMAN BROS., Kothari Mansion, opposite G. P. O.
T R4148

ANY PERSON wishing to increase his or her income, to develop mental Efficiency and to secure a NEVER-FAILING MEMORY, should apply at once for free descriptive literature to THE SECRETARY, PELMAN INSTITUTE ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY. Also write for free booklet "HOW TO LEARN FRENCH" by the Unique Pelman System.
C13573

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EMPTY PACKING CASES—A considerable quantity for sale. Apply to THOMSON & TAYLOR, LIMITED, Esplanade Road, Bombay.
T R4230

WE ARE COMMISSION AGENTS—FOR Sialkot made SPORTING GOODS and GUT of best workmanship. Get at original factory prices and save 50 per cent.. KOHLI BROS., Bombay 19.
T R4232

PROFESSION

DOCTOR M. B. B. S. is open for engagement. Inquire Post Box 4004, BOMBAY.
R4235

LEPROSY AND LEUCODERMA.

IT has now been arranged to distribute about 10,000 sample packets of PANDIT KRIPARAM'S infallible cure for LEUCODERMA or WHITE LEPROSY. It never fails. Write for it at once, per V. P. P. for As. 8 to meet the cost of its transmission, to PANDIT KRIPPARAM,
8, Nandibagan Lane, P. O. Salkhia, (HOWRAH.)

P.S. Pandia Kriparam's deeply interesting volume on Leprosy at As. 8 per copy V. P. P. Charges As. 5.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WANTED.—M. A. (strong in Sanskrit or Persian) for the post of the Head Master of the V. J. High School, Pandharpur, on pay Rs. 125 p.m., with good future prospects on approval of service.
Applications are invited immediately mentioning their caste, age and experience.
H. G. GANDHI,
Chairman,
School Board.
Pandharpur, 29th June, 1922. C13582

NOTICE.

WANTED by the Pandharpur Municipality, a SUPERINTENDENT for the School of Industry on a pay of Rs. 75 p.m. with good future prospects on approval of service.
Those who have knowledge of Carpentery, Smithy, Drawing and full experience of workshop need apply immediately.
H. G. GANDHI,
Chairman,
School Board.
Pandharpur, 29th June, 1922. C13583

THE NIRA VALEY SUGAR CO. LD.

THIRD AND FINAL CALL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company held on 3rd July, 1922, the Third and Final call of Rs. 25/- per share was made and it was determined that such call should be paid to the Company's Agents at the Registered Office of the Company No. 65 Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY, on or before the 10th August 1922 from which date interest at 9 per cent will be charged until payment by those shareholders whose names stand on the Company's register on 25th July 1922.
by Order of the Board,
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS & CO.,
Agents.
C13612

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE EIGHTY-SECOND DIVIDEND of this Company for the six months ended 31st March 1922 at the rate of Rupees One Thousand and three hundred per whole and Rupees Six hundred and fifty per half share, and a bonus of Rupees Five Hundred per whole, and Rupees Two Hundred and Fifty per half share, both free of Income Tax, will be paid at the registered office of the Company on and after Tuesday, the 11th July, 1922, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (B. T.), to those shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 28th June 1922.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1922, to MONDAY, the 17th July 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 30 June, 1922. C13613

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED for the information of the public that the date of DRAWING of the Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle has been ADJOURNED to the 2nd October, 1922, as the counterfoils and remittances of many of the ticket books have not yet been received by the undersigned in spite of several reminders. The numbers of the ticket books received, will be sent, if called for by any of the ticket holders of our Raffle. The special drawing will take place the next day. The public are hereby assured that the date of drawing will not be postponed any further under any circumstances. We sincerely hope that the general public will kindly excuse us for the unavoidable postponement and beg to request that they might dispose of the lottery books which they may have with them and send the counterfoils and remittance so as to reach this office by 31st August, 1922.
H. RAMA RAO,
Secretary.
Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle Office,
Surathkal, S. Kanara.
Dated 24th June, 1922. C13548

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ARMITAGE TAYLOR & CO.

DYERS AND CHEMICAL CLEANERS.

TREATED by special process the garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleaned and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours with English finish.
Urgent orders executed at special rates within 24 hours.
Price list on application.
103, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Near Tata Bank (New Building).

THE FAZULBHOY MILLS LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 4th day of July, 1922, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 130 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 7th day of July, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of June, 1922.
By order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1922. C13603

THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS, CO LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 4th day of July, 1922, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March 1922 at the rate of Rs. 110 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY the 10th day of July, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of June 1922.
By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1922. C13604

THE EBRAHIMBHOY PABANEY MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 4th day of July 1922 a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 90 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 7th day of July, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of June, 1922.
By order
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1922. C13605

THE CRESCENT MILLS CO., LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, held on the 4th day of July, 1922, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March 1922, at the rate of Rs. 50 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137, Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, 10th day of July, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of June, 1922.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 28th June 1922, to MONDAY, the 17th July 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Agents.
The Sholapoor S. & W. Co., Ltd.
46, Tamarind Lane, Fort,
Bombay, 30 June, 1922. C13613

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTICED for the information of the public that the date of DRAWING of the Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle has been ADJOURNED to the 2nd October, 1922, as the counterfoils and remittances of many of the ticket books have not yet been received by the undersigned in spite of several reminders. The numbers of the ticket books received, will be sent, if called for by any of the ticket holders of our Raffle. The special drawing will take place the next day. The public are hereby assured that the date of drawing will not be postponed any further under any circumstances. We sincerely hope that the general public will kindly excuse us for the unavoidable postponement and beg to request that they might dispose of the lottery books which they may have with them and send the counterfoils and remittance so as to reach this office by 31st August, 1922.
H. RAMA RAO,
Secretary.
Iddya Vidyadayini Raffle Office,
Surathkal, S. Kanara.
Dated 24th June, 1922. C13548

THE PEARL MILLS, LD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company held on the 4th day of July, 1922, a Dividend for the half year ended 31st March, 1922, at the rate of Rs. 90 per Share (Free of Income Tax) has been declared and made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 137 Esplanade Road, Fort, on and after MONDAY, 10th day of July, 1922, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 20th day of June 1922.
By order,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS LTD
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th July, 1922. C13607

TO BE LET.

TO LET new up-to-date BUILDINGS with Electric Lift at Rampart Row, Fort, suitable for Banks, Shops, Show Rooms and Offices. Apply to HAJI SULTANAL CHUSHTARY & CO., 18, Rampart Row, Fort.
C R4099

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDORE MALWA UNITED MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 21st day of July, 1922, to the 5th day of August, 1922, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS, LD.
Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 5th July, 1922. C13619

LOST SHARES

VISHNU COTTON MILL LD.

DEBENTURES.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that Four Debentures, Nos. 1516/1519 of Rs. 500 each, of the above Company have been LOST or MISLAID. If any person has any claim upon them, he should notify such claim at once to the undersigned.
F. R. MERCHANT,
(for Bai Gulbai Framji Nanavati).
Income-Tax Office,
Bombay, 6th July, 1922. C13615

TENDERS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the disposal of all wastes for six months from July to December 1922. Applications to be made on forms available on payment of annas eight only Should be submitted with a deposit of Rs. 200 (Rupees Two hundred only) on or before the 10th instant to the GENERAL MANAGER. The MORARJI GOCULDAS MILLS, LTD., Sopari Baug Road, Parel, Bombay.
TA R13616

NOTICE.

TENDERS for supplying 125 per cent. Kerosine Oil to the Baroda City Municipality for the year 1922-23, are invited by the undersigned on or before the 12th July 1922 according to agreement. Necessary information can be had in Baroda Municipal Office on application 1922.
E. J. KATPITIA.
Municipal Commissioner,
BARODA.
4th July, 1922.
TA C13611

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1659 of 1922.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed on 11th day of April, 1922.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
TULSIDAS VASSANJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kalbadevi, Road, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
1. MORARJI RANCHORDAS, (2) HARIDAS RANCHORDAS, (3) JIVANDAS RANCHORDAS, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Mandvi, outside the Fort, sons of Ranchordas Karamsey. Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The Plaintiff prays that the Defendants may be ordered to vacate the premises in their occupation in the said mentioned forthwith and to yield up vacant possession thereof to the Plaintiff; that the Defendants be decreed to pay rent at the rate of Rs. 85 per Gujrathi month to the Plaintiff from Asso Sud 1st S. Y. 1977 (i.e. 2nd October 1921) till the 30th day of Fagan Vad 1978 (i.e. 28th March 1922) and from the last mentioned date to pay for use and occupation of the said premises at a like monthly rate until possession is delivered up and for costs of this suit.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of July, 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witness on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before the suit will be mentioned, heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WITNESS Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 19th day of April, 1922.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 19th day of April, 1922.
Messrs. MADHAVJI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13610

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

RE: ESTATE OF THOMAS WITHEY CUFFE—DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts and liabilities affecting the estate of Thomas Withey Cuffe, late a retired Banker of Keenthorne Fiddington, in the County of Somerset, England, European, deceased, who died at Keenthorne aforesaid, on the 14th September, 1921, and Letters of Administration with the Will annexed whose estate having effect throughout the Province of Bombay were granted to William Norman Faith, one of the duly constituted attorneys of the Public Trustee in England, the sole executor named in the said Will, are hereby required to send in their names to the said Administrator, at the office of Messrs. King, King and Co., King's Building, Hornby Road, Bombay, within one Calendar month from the date hereof, at the expiration of which time, the Administrator will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which he shall then have notice.
Dated this 21st day of June, 1922.
CRAIGIE, BLUNT & CAROE,
Attorneys for the Administrator.
C13447

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that ASGARALI ABDULALLI CHITHARIA, of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our clients his share, right, title and interest in the two properties described in the schedule hereunder written. All persons having any claim thereto or any part thereof by way of mortgage, charge, gift, inheritance, maintenance, revival, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any will be deemed to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or parcel of freehold Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Baloo Sarang Street, on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 135 square yards or thereabouts registered under New Survey No 2085 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 149, Street Nos. 206 208 and bounded as follows that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property hereunder secondly described and on or towards the South by the property of Abdul Razak Chindiwalla.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of freehold Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Baloo Sarang Street, on the West side thereof in the Registration Sub-district and in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 15 ft. in breadth and 82 feet in length or thereabouts registered under New Survey No. 2085 and in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 156 Street Nos. 210-212 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the said Baloo Sarang Street, on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the South by the property firstly above described and on or towards the North by the property formerly of Kheja Hasham Manji and now of Tayabally Sooloodin.
Dated this 5th day of July, 1922.
JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE & DEVIDAS,
C13608 Purchasers' Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1806 of 1920..
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaintiff presented and filed 20th day of July, 1920.
Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27, O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
RAI SAHEB SANGIDAS JESIRAM, of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business at Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
ISMAIL GORA, of Bombay Mahomedan inhabitant, carrying on business at Meadow Street, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendant.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—
The plaintiff claims from the defendant Rs. 54,510-15-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint herein with interest thereon and the costs of this suit and further and other relief.
You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 8th day of August 1922 at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff, and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiff's case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.
WITNESS Sir NORMAN MACLEOD, Knight, Acting Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 26th day of July, 1920.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
for Prothonotary.
W. J. HOWARD,
The 4th day of August, 1921.
Messrs. CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C13699

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AMUSEMENTS.

THE "STAR"
presents
TO-NIGHT & THIS WEEK
On Special Request of our Hindu Patrons
Another "Indian" Superb Picture
"SANT-SAKHU"
A Most Instructive—Relegious PHOTO-PLAY

The Hindustan Cinema Film Co.
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY
Times and Rates as usual

Next - Week!
Our "German" Super-production
"THE MYSTERIES of the CIRCUS BARRE"

THE "STAR" CINEMA
Tram Terminus, Grant Road.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Short Cause Suit No. 2833 of 1922.

(1) MAHOMEDALLI ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, (2) KARRIMBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, (3) EBRAHIM ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, (4) ALIBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, (5) PEERBHOY ADAMJEE PEERBHOY, all of Bombay Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, respectively, residing at Queens Road, Nepean Sea Road, Mount Pleasant Pawai Road, Mount Pleasant Pawai Road and Chowpatty, outside the Fort ..... Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) TYABALLI REHMANJI BANDRAWALLA and (2) ASGARBHAI NOMANBHAI, both Dawoodi Borah Mahomedan Inhabitants, of Bombay, residing respectively at Bandra, in the Salsette Taluka and in Badri Mahal, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on behalf of themselves and all other the members except the plaintiffs, of the Dawoodi Borah community, of Bombay ..... Defendants.

To,

The Members of the Dawoodi Borah Community of Bombay.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemp on the 4th day of July, 1922, Notice is hereby given under Order 1, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed plaintiffs against the abovenamed defendants 1 and 2 on behalf of themselves and all other the members, except the plaintiffs, of the Dawoodi Borah community of Bombay, for the following reliefs:—

(a) that the defendants may be ordered to forthwith deliver up possession of the vacant piece of land behind the Adamji Peerbhai Sanitarium mentioned in the plaint to the plaintiffs.

(b) that in the meantime and pending the hearing of this suit the defendants may me restrained by an Order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from erecting any structure on the said piece of land mentioned in the plaint and from digging up the said piece of land and from removing and causing any damage to the materials lying on the said vacant piece of land and belonging to the plaintiffs and from in any way damaging the said piece of land and the boundaries of the said piece of land.

(c) that the defendants may be ordered to pay the plaintiffs costs of this suit.

(d) that the plaintiffs may have such further and other relief as the nature of the case may require.

And that the 22nd day of August, 1922, has been fixed for hearing and final disposal of the said suit.

Dated this 5th day of July, 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, Prothonotary.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,

The 5th day of July, 1922.

Messrs. EDGELOW GULABCHAND WADIA & CO., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

C1346S

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TO-DAY AT 6-30 8-15 & 10 P.M.
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THE TALE OF KAMAR-AL-ZAMAN
Adapted from the 1001 Nights.

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TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
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In
His Latest and Sensational Mystery Play
"The Drama of the Alhambra."
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST 4 PARTS.

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and
Sunday 9th July 1922 at 3 p. m (S.T.)
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COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 3rd.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" " Sales of East India	10(
" " Import	..
EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICE:—	
Mid. Americans Spot	13 16
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels	19 50
New York, 11 a.m. July	21 87
As known in Liverpool at Oct.	21 55
closing time.) Jan.	21 15
New Orleans 10 a.m. July Not quoted	
Oct.	21 10

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

Months.	To-day's Price.
July	12 59
August	..
Sept.	..
Oct.	12 23
Nov.	..
Dec.	..
Jan.	11 90
Feb.	..
Mar	11 73
April	..
May	11 63
June	..

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	13 31
August	12 20
September	13 05
Oct.	12 92
November	12 79
December	12 67
January	12 56
February	12 48
March	12 40
April	12 35
May	12 30
June	12 25

Tone:—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

Months.	To-day's price.
July	19 10
Aug.	19 20
Sept.	19 30
Oct.	19 45
Nov.	19 50
Dec.	19 55
Jan.	19 60
Feb.	19 70
Mar	19 80
June	..

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, July 3rd.

M. G. Bengal Good	8 40
" " Fully Good	8 80
" " Fine	9 20
" " No. 1 Oomre Good	10 10
" " " Fully HGood	10 50
" " " Fine	10 90
M. G. Broach Good	11 00
" " Fully Good	11 40
" " Fine	11 80
M. G. Scinde Good,	8 30
" " Fully Good	8 70
" " Fine	9 10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, July 3rd.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	16,000
" Exports to Great Britain	24,000
" " to Constant	49,000
Futures at New York July	23 24
" " " Oct.	23 13
" " " Dec.	22 93
" " " Jan.	22 72
pot Cotton at New York	23 75
pot Cotton at New Orleans	22 50
Futures at New York July	23 20
Futures at New Orleans Oct.	22 10
Fair Rio Office (No. 7 quality)	10 13/16
Demand Bills	..
Silver Commercial U. S. mined	99 5/8
Do. Foreign	71 5/8

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 3rd.

Rentes 3%	57 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	36 1/2
" " 2 months hence	36 1/2
Closing Tone of Silver:—China buying. Steady.	
Interest day to day loans	..
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2
Discount, Bank of England Rates 3 1/2 p/c. since 15th Jan. 1922.	2

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS

London, July 3rd.

WHEAT.

Roza Santa Fe 54 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	53/6
Barletta Russo 52 lbs. July-Aug. Sellers	51/9
Australian 52 lbs. July Sellers	54

Tone:—Firm.

SHARES.

Chartered Bank	£18 1/4
Hongkong	£1 4
National	£45
P. & O. Banking Corp.	£13 1/2

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore Real Bold July-Aug. Sellers	£16 1/2
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416 lbs. ex-Ship	Nominal
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug. Nominal	£17 1/4

Tone of Rapeseed:—

Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship May-June	Nominal

Tone of Linseed:—

Cottonseed, Bombay sound delivered per ton July-Aug. Quoted	£9 1/8
Toria Rapeseed—July-Aug. Sellers	£18 7/8
Linseed, Argentine July-Aug. Sellers	£10 1/8

Tonee:—Holders asking more.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£66
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£62 5 8
Copper Braziers	£83 1/2
Yellow Metal	8 1/4
Hard Spelter	23
Corrugated Sheets	£5 3/4

WAR LOANS, ETC.

Funding Loans 4% 1960/90	£8 1/4
Victory Bonds 4%	£89 3/8
War loan 5% 1929/47	£100 1 4
Consols 2 1/2%	57 5/8
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	37 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	66 1/2
Govt. Securities 3%	50 1/2
7% Indian Loan	£113

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Augt-Sept,	10 1/2
Plantation First Larex Crope July	8
Freight of Coal, Cardiff to Bombay	21

Tone:—Very quiet.

JAVA SUGAR.

Brown Sugar 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Aug-Sept. Sellers	17/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug. Sept. Nominal	20/4 1/2
Do. Do. Aug-Sept. Sellers	20/4 1/2
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay Aug-Sept. Sellers	21
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi Aug-Sept. Sellers	21/1 1/2

Tone:—Very firm.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

July 5.

Fully Good M. G. Broach July August opened this morning at Rs. 544½ and gradually advanced to Rs. 547 on Bazar buying. From this level it dropped to Rs. 539½ on general selling and the Marwari Bazar closed at the same price at 3 p.m. Fine M. G. Oomra July opened at Rs. 476½ and improved to Rs. 479 closing at Rs. 475 at 3 p.m. While Oomra September opened at Rs. 491 and went up till Rs. 495½ on Bulls buying. From this level it eased to Rs. 490½ on Office selling and closed at the same rate at 3 p.m. F. G. M. G. Bengal July was Rs. 393/4 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was a bit quiet yesterday and the buyers were not inclined to buy at the higher prices asked by the sellers. About 3000 Bs. are reported to have been sold. Our market at Colaba is closed to-day for Ashadi Ekadeshi both for ready and forward business.

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p. m. on 4th July 1922.

Cotton	6342 Bales.
Wheat	9287 Cwt.
Linseed	9366 "
Rape, etc.	2683 "
Gingellyseed	1119 "
Poppyseed	138 "
Groundnuts	430 "
Castorseed	2084 "
Rice	2940 "
Myrabollams	959 "
Cottonseed	12934 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1343 "
Juwar	917 "
Masur	2 "
Barley	194 "
Bajra	2275 "
Coal	1771 Tons.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

July 5.

Bars Gold ready.
Bars Gold forward.
Bars Gold 2nd settlement.
Bars Silver ready.
Bars Silver 1st settlement.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement.
(The Bullion Market is closed to-day.)

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate Bank's selling T T 1/3 5/8.
B. C. Rate Bank's selling D D 1/3 21/32.
On London Bank's selling T T 1/3 11/16.
On London selling D D 1/3 23/32.
On London Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/8 29/32.
On London Bank's buying T T 1/3 3/4.
On London Bank's buying D D 1/3 25/32.
Tone of Exchange Steady Market.
On Paris Bank's selling D D Frcs. 340.
On Paris Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 360.
On Paris Bank's buying D D Frcs. 350.
On Japan Bank's selling T T Rs. 165.
On Japan Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 160.
On Hongkong Bank's selling D D Rs. 204.
On Singapore Bank's selling D D Rs. 178½.
On New York Bank's selling D D Rs. 349.
London Gold ready sh. 93-2
London Silver ready sh. 36-10.
London Silver forward sh. 36-10.
Tone of silver Steady, China bought.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange dollars 4.44.
French Exchange Frcs. 53.60.
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 65.30.
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 23.30.
Italian Exchange Frcs. 95.20.
German Exchange Mrks. 1956.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 58.
5 per cent War Loan 86.
4 per cent Terminabble Loan 98.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 78.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1922 100/4.
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 101.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 100.
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1930 100.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 103/12.
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1930 95.
4 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1974 65.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1929 to 49 95.
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 65.

The Share Market is closed to-day.

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THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 5th July, 1922.	Total since 1st June, 1922.	June 1st to 5th July. 1920.	1921.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	2.74	32.59		
Fort (St. George's Hospital)	3.11	28.31		
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospital)	3.25	30.35		
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	3.38	32.07		
Kemp & Co., (Gamballa Hill)				

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, July 6th.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. inches			29.748
Temperature of Air		Degrees	79.3
Wet Bulb Thermometes		"	76.6
Dew Point		"	75.7
Relative humidity of Air		"	0.888
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)		"	10.0
Maximum temperature of Air		"	84.1
Minimum do do		"	75.6
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight			WSW.W.WSW.
Movement of Wind do		miles.	264
Fall of Rain		Inches.	3.03
Total fall during month		"	5.43
Do. do. year		"	32 06
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th July			0 69

SUN MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time, depth of water it at Prince's Dock sill

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER Day of Week.	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	6	m 9 45	37 4	6	m 3 51	16 4
		9 20a	35 10		3 44a	19 9
F.	7	m 10 38	36 0	7	m 4 41	16 0
		10 15a	36 0		4 38a	19 4
S.	8	m 11 33	36 0	8	m 5 37	15 10
		11 8a	36 3		5 22a	18 10
S	9	m 0 0a	36 9	9	m 5 8	15 9
		11 40a	36 5		6 0a	18 6
M	10	m 0 38a	36 9	10	m 6 44	15 11
					6 38a	18 3
T.	11	m 0 30	36 4	11	m 6 7	16 3
		1 a	36		10a	18 2
W	12	m 8 44	36 6	12	m 1 57	16 0
		8 10a	35 8		2 40a	18 1

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 5th July 1922, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Ahmala reports a light fall of 0.10" of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at that station and at Lahore, are clear at Multan and Hissar and are moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Rawalpindi and day temperature was generally higher than usual.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.12", Mainpuri 0.10", Cawnpore 0.74" and Allahabad 0.16" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded and at Allahabad humidity is in excess. Temperature was nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in north Rajputana and Upper Sind and are lihtly or moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect at Jaipur and Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rajkot reports 0.14", Ahmedabad 0.58" and Surat 0.20" of rain. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Day temperature was below normal at Bhavnagar Para and night temperature was lower than usual at Bhuj.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur is the only station which reports a light fall of 0.14" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded and at Amraoti humidity is in excess. Day temperature was below normal at Saugor and Akola.

The Konkan.—Rain has again been general and heavy. Bombay reports 2.74", Ratnagiri 3.95", Mormugao, 3.40" and Karwar 1.79." Skies are heavily clouded and temperature was slightly lower than usual.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum and Nizamabad report light falls of 0.23" and 0.14" of rain respectively. Skies are moderately clouded and day temperature was slightly lower than usual.

General Remarks.—The monsoon still remains strong in the Konkan but is generally weak elsewhere. Rain has been nearly general in Malabar, the Konkan, south Gujarat and the United Provinces and a few falls have occurred in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, the Central Provinces, Kathiawar, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. Bombay, Ratnagiri and Mormugao respectively report 2.74", 3.95" and 3.40". The sea is rough on the Kathiawar and Sind coasts and strong winds are blowing there. Day temperature was below normal in the Peninsula but was above it in the Punjab.

Forecast.—An extension of rain is likely in in the east Punjab. Some decrease may occur in the Konkan.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 4th July 1922.

The Bombay monsoon has been strong on the west coast, but the pressure conditions are not favourable for general rain inland especially in northern India. A feeble western depression is beginning to affect the extreme north. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Chota-Nagpur, on the west coast of the Peninsula and north Hyderabad and local in Lower Burma, Orissa, west Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India, east Central Provinces and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Benal, the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan, south Hyderabad, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

The chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Tavoy, Moulmein three inches; Bhamo two; Tezpur one; Cherrapunji one and a half; Jalpaiguri six; Darjiling one; Balasore four; False-Point one and a half; Daltonganj one; Dehra-Dun two; Mussooree one and a half; Nowgong, Pendra one and Mercara one and a half.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON WEDNESDAY THE 5TH OF JULY 1922.

Stations	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity At 8 hours.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	0	..
Do. 4th	93.0	86 4	66	..	0	0
Jask	94.4	85.8	81	..	0	—0.07
Muskat	99.8	86 0	62	..	0	—0.14
Do. 5th	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.4	88 4	62	..	0	—3.91
Rawalpindi	100.1	70 6	46	0.16	1.72	—3.18
Lahore	104.2	77.1	46	..	1.73	—0.68
Hissar	10 .8	85.4	62	..	2.12	—0.23
Ambala	100 2	75.1	51	0.10	4.81	—0 48
Delhi	105.6	84.4	57	..	3.44	—2 08
UNITED PROVINCES						
Agra	96.8	81.7	71	..	4.02	+0.23
Mainpuri	94.8	79 6	78	0.10	4.05	—0.31
Jhansi	97.0	80.1	75	0.12	4 01	—0.36
Cawnpore	96.0	79 8	86	0.74	4.81	+2.05
Allahabad	98.1	78.5	93	0.16	1.29	—5 19
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	113.6	7 2	54	..	0	—0.33
Karachi	93.6	8 8	74	0.01	0.03	—1.07
Ajmer	91.3	76.6	60	..	3.31	—0 95
Jaipur	100.7	73.1	56	..	2.64	—0 69
Kotah	89.4	80.6	81	0.09	4.37	+0 88
Mount Abu	75.8	64.9	100	0.07	3.89	—4.71
GUJRAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA						
West—						
Bhuj	92 6	8.1	74	..	1.01	—1.44
Dwarka	87 6	1.3	78	0.07	3.92	+0.12
Veraval	85 1	1.0	85	0.68	3.18	—2 02
Rajkot	99.0	76.6	67	0.14	2.10	—3.57
Bhavnagar Para	91.0	8.4	73	..	4.80	—0.25
Surat	86.6	76 6	66	0.20	6 31	+0.19
Ahmedabad	94 4	6 9	60	0.58	6 83	+0 07
Deesa	97.3	76.7	77	..	1 43	—1.98
Neemuch	93.1	72 6	73	..	10.00	+3.34
Indore	88.4	73 7	76	..	8 09	+1.78
CENTRAL PROVINCES						
Jubbulpore	88 8	66.9	79	..	8 65	—1.86
Saugor	88.8	64.4	86	..	8.87	+0.01
Hoshangabad	81.1	66 8	79	..	8.20	+0 59
Khandwa	..	75.1	76	..	3.57	—2 91
Akola	96 9	74.0	73	..	6.39	0
Amraoti	89 1	4.4	84	..	9.36	+1 52
Nagpur	88 8	69	69	..	8.34	—3.47
Chanda	90.	8.0	69	..	8.16	—0.69
Raipur	86 7	7 1	80	0.14	8.48	—1.80
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	75.2	86	4.74	31 59	+9.28
Ratnagiri	79.4	73 2	92	3.95	33 48	+18.00
Mormugoa	81 2	2 2	91	3. 0	28.31	+13 91
Karwar	80 8	8 4	87	1.79	53	+5 95
DECCAN AND SOUTH INDIA						
HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	6 6	8.9	71	0.02	7.01	+2 47
Ahmednagar	84 6	6 5	75	.02	4.2	+0 65
Poona	83.1	69 9	76	0.08	4 58	—1.34
Sholapur	89.2	2.3	63	..	3 6	+0.46
Bijapur	84.3	0.6	79	..	6.17	+2 39
Belgaum	73.6	65.3	88	1.23	10.54	+0 19
Aurangabad	82.7	70.1	73	..	11.26	+4 74
Nizamabad (Indur)	86.9	71.8	75	0.14	9.04	+2.23
Hyderabad	85.6	1.3	79	0.06	2 49	—2.47
MALABAR AND SOUTH CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.8	71.4	83	0.95	26.73	+2 19
Calicut	7 .0	73.1	8	0.55	34.95	—4 57
Cochin	73.	72.3	90	0.40	3 77	+0.27
Colombo	85.	77.4	84	..	11.78	+2.77
MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—						
Vizagapatam	87.8	77.2	72	0.15	2 94	—2.89
Bellary	88.8	74 6	58	..	0.19	—2.44
Cuddapah	97.6	81.6	72	..	1.16	—1 80
Madras	97.6	81.6	64	..	2.28	—0.2
Bangalore	84.2	66.1	71	0.13	3.48	—2. 6
Coimbatore	80.9	70 2	6	0.06	1.35	—2.5
Trichinopoly	93	73.0	69	..	2.61	—1 59
Negapatam	9	1 9	8	54	..	7 97

CHEMICALS MARKET.

There are no evident changes in the values of several heavy chemicals. The home-offers have had slightly easing tendency and the local prices kept almost unaltered. Bichromates have no activity. The same is the fate with Bleaching. Alinine-salt kept in demand but without changes. Farina both Japanese and Dutch continued very scarce and there has been a very lively upward movement. Some lots changed hands at Rs. 29 per cwt. A further movement is eagerly watched by stock-holders. Other chemicals kept unaltered.

COLOUR-MARKET.

The market continued very easy and uncertain, and the prices have been almost steady. However, a tendency to unload is distinctly in evidence. Directs have poor demand. Sulphuric-dyes had a better market. No alterations in Indenthrene and Alizerine Quotations same.

SIR HUKAMCHAND & DALMIA COTTON & OIL MILLS, LTD.

At the Third Ordinary General Meeting of the above Company the Directors submitted the audited balance sheet and profit and loss Account for the year commencing the 1st of April, 1921, and ending the 31st of March, 1922, showing a net profit of Rs. 6,21,073-1-9 which added to the last year's balance of Rs. 5,383-11-8 brought the record came to the total sum of Rs. 6,26,456-13-5.

The Directors recommended the amount of profit of Rs. 6,26,456-13-5 be disposed of as under:—

To pay a dividend at Rs. 12 per share, i.e., 12 per cent. on 34,833 shares, free of Income Tax Rs. 4,18,056; to be carried to Reserve Fund, Rs. 1,00,000; to write off Depreciation on Buildings, Machinery, Furniture, etc., Rs. 80,000; to write off Preliminary Expenses Rs. 16,729-3-9; to write off Brokerage on Shares, Rs. 9,830; to pay Bonus to the Officers and Staff at Akola and Bombay, Rs. 1,600; (Rs. 2,937-8-0 which remain in balance from the last year's account of the Bonus will be utilized this year); to carry forward to current year's a/c Rs. 241-9-8. Total Rs. 6,26,456-13-5.

TILES

RED HEXAGONAL

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Best and Well-known Italian

Manufacturers for

FLOORING

RESIDENCES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES

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ARE DONE AT

The Bombay Chronicle Studio

SPECIAL RATES FOR ADVERTISERS AND COMMERCIAL HOUSES.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

July 5.

S S Tangiston, Grierson, Port Soudan.
S S Kidderpore, Stringer, Singapore.
S S Brema, Sohuaffer, Antwerp.

DEPARTURE.

July 5.

S S City of Simla, Parker, Karachi.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer City of Florence for Karachi.

S S Tangistan:—The A Nimazee's steamer Tangistan, 4159 tons, Captain P W Grierson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Port Soudan, with ballast.

S S Kidderpore:—The P and O S N Co's steamer Kidderpore, 5334 tons, Captain P H Stringer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore, with a general cargo.

S S Brema:—The steamer Brema, 5169 tons, Captain H Sohuaffer, arrived in harbour yesterday from Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S City of Simla:—The City Line steamer City of Simla, 5943 tons, Captain Parker, sailed yesterday from harbour for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

EXPORT.

July 5.

S S Mantua for London:—1 bale 1 bundle woollen carpets, Cox's Shipping Agency; 47 bundles lamb skins raw, 31 bundles fox skins raw, 15 bundles woollen carpets, M Mubin and Co; 1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook and Sons; 78 cwts bees wax, H Laljee and Co; 21 bales woollen carpets, Bontor and Co.

S S Moora for Liverpool:—100 bales cotton, H M Mehta and Co; 50 bales wool, Meyer and Nissim.

S S Illingworth for Antwerp:—224 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S S Willcasino for Genoa:—55 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros..

S S Ischia for Genoa:—1001 cwts rape seeds, K M Nathoo.

S S Tregonnell for Antwerp:—185 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S S Tregonnell for Ghent:—115 bales cotton, Bombay Company.

S S Ruth Keyser for Hamburg:—324 bales cotton, K H Kyani and Co.

S S Saigon Maru for Kobe:—500 bales cotton, Yunsa Cotton Trading Co; 600 bales cotton, Ozu Burin and Co.

S S Takooka Maru for Kobe:—1200 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd; 300 bales cotton, H Rambhagat and Co.

S S Takooka Maru for Yokohama:—600 bales cotton, Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Takooka Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton, T Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Takooka Maru for Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton, T Menka Kaisha Ltd.

S S Sicilia for Hongkong:—1000 bales cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co; 1200 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 2000 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 300 bales cotton twist, Toyo Menka Kaisha.

S S Sicilia for Shanghai:—500 bales cotton, Currimbhoy and Co; 800 bales cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 2 bundles fox skin raw, M Mobin and Co.

IMPORTS.

July 5.

S S Takooka Maru from Yokohama, Agents N Y Kaisha:—59 bales 70 cases cotton yarn, 2111 bales 152 cases cotton goods, 39 cases silk yarn, 80 cases silk goods, 2 bundles silk raw, 50 cases refined camphor, 4 drums camphor oil, 22 cases clocks, 70 cases safety matches, 25 cases wax, 100 cases sulphide of soda, 7 cases quinine, 500 cases 250 bales cassia, 22 cases paper, 393 bags betelnuts, 53 bags coffee, 300 bags sago flour, 215 bags arrecanuts, 106 bags dammer batu, 997 bundles rattens, 143 rolls mattings.

S S Morea from London, Agents M M and Co:—5 baxes bar gold, 1 box gold coins, 2 boxes sovereigns, 29 boxes dollars, 1065 bars silver.

S S Maindy Court from Cardiff, Agents W and A Graham and Co:—5756 tons coal.

S S Chupra from Karachi, Agents M M and Co:—360 bags soft cakes.

SENDOFF TO SIR HENRY SHARP.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 5.

Of the many functions arranged in honour of Sir Henry Sharp, Secretary, Edution Department, on his impending retirement, one of the most interesting was an evening party given by the Committee and members of the Simla Young Men's Christian Association which took place yesterday. Sir Henry who proceeds home on the 13th instant was, for some years prior to April last, President of the Simla organisation.

After a programme of vocal and instrumental music, the Hon. Mr. H. A. F. Lindsay, I.C.S., Secretary, Commerce Department, as President of the Simla Association, addressed the large number of ladies and gentlemen. Mr. Lindsay said he voiced the feelings of the Committee and members of the Y.M.C.A. in regretting Sir Henry's departure and in thanking him for his most self-sacrificing labours on behalf of the Simla branch. The first wing of the new hostel would always remind them of what Sir Henry had done.

The General Secretary Rev. H. Wallace Bird spoke in eulogy of the very real help Sir Henry had always given to him and and to the association during his term of office as President.

Sir Henry Sharp, briefly reviewed what had been done during his presidentship and said he would often call to memory the many happy tiles he had had in connection with the Simla Y.M.C.A. He specially thanked Rev. Wallace and Mrs. Bird for their unfailing help.

A meeting of the Madras public under auspices of the South Indian Liberal Federation has adopted a resolution urging that it is highly desirable to introduce free and compulsory primary education for girls and boys in city of Madras as early as possible. Several M. L. C.'s and Municipal Councillors attended the meeting. (A. P.)

A Simla communique says:—The total amount of subscriptions to the Government of India Loan on the opening day (3rd July) amounted to Rs. 108,119,400. (A.P.)

The Malabar Sub-Committee of the Moplah Amelioration Committee recently started in Madras has opened its first centre at Tirurangadi for the distribution of rice to the distressed Moplahs, and arrangements have been made for an early opening of other centres. (A. P.).

"BE PROUD THAT YOU ARE AN INDIAN."

REV. HUME ON TRAINING FOR CITIZENSHIP.

Under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League Dr. R. A. Hume, D. D. delivered a public lecture on "Training for Citizenship" on Sunday last in the Prarthana Samaj Mandir, when Rao Bahadur P. M. Joshi presided.

After the chairman introduced lecturer, the veteran of the American Missionary said that he was a citizen of India and that he was proud to be so. His grand-parents were Scotch, his parents were American, but he was himself an Indian. His parents came to Bombay in 1839. He was born in 1847 at Byculla in Bombay and though he belonged to the American Mission, India was of greater interest to him than even America, and it has always been his mission in life to train young Indians to be good citizens of India and of the world. Proceeding, he said that in every form of Government whether a monarchy, a republic or autocracy and more particularly in a democracy, the ultimate responsibility for the welfare and progress of the State depends on each individual member of the State. Therefore, according as he is intelligent, good and strong the nation will be. In order to attain these qualities, and particularly the all round preparation comprised in the word good. It is essential to develop an ever growing sense of responsibility towards one another in every sphere of life. To feel this sense of responsibility it is of primary importance to realise that order is Heaven's first law. Just as the slightest disorder in the course of nature will create chaos, so will it in everything human. Reverence for order is, therefore, the first essential quality for being a good citizen. Family, school, religious institutions and the state are the four prominent training grounds for this reverence for order. This sense of responsibility and reverence for order should be naturally developed to such a pitch that a man should consider it a wrong in himself to spit in the street or to throw waste paper or skins of fruit anywhere and everywhere, spoiling cleanliness and orderliness and to the inconvenience of others. A good citizen should even consider it his duty to push aside from his paths a stone or other thing which is likely to injure others who would follow him.

Patriotism is an essential virtue in a good citizen. The object of the late Lokmanya Tilak in introducing the annual elebration of Shivaji Jayanti was to cultivate honour to a national hero. Nothing had developed good citizenship in America so much as the examples of Washington and Lincoln, the two greatest national heroes of that contry. So the biographies of national heroes should be widely read. The speaker pitied the dearth of patriotic songs in Indian vernaculars. He then sang a Marathi national song composed by the late Rev. Narayan Waman Tilak with all the spirit which naturally animates every patriotic Indian. Every Indian should be proud to say that he is an Indian and that there is his beloved Hindustan.

Mr. S. K. Naik offered a hearty vote of thanks to the speaker as well as to the president and the meeting came to a close.

KERALA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CANNANORE, June 26.

The 45th Rattray's Sikhs.—This regiment which was brought down here some time back seems to be having an eventful career. Until a few days ago the sepoys used to be seen moving about in the bazaar in Khaddar, which created quite a sensation here, for Khaddar had become scarce in these parts since the Moplah rebellion. Soon after an order seems to have been passed, prohibiting the use of Khaddar by the Sepoys outside the barracks, with the result that no sepoy is now seen in Khaddar.

KERALA AND CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

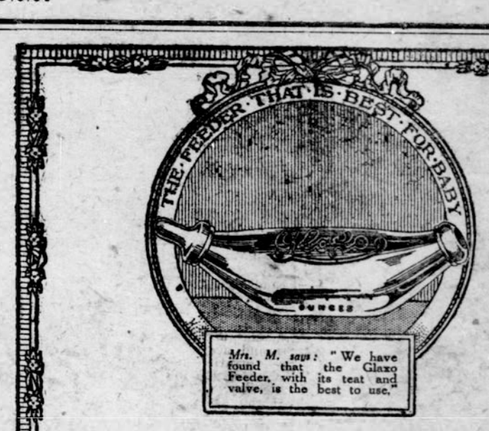
The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee is due, according to the recently published programme, to visit this province in less than a month. It is doubtful if the Committee will be allowed to enter Malabar. Even if they are, it will be only to, see the sorrowful aftermath of the rebellion. There is little chance of Civil Disobedience being taken up anywhere in this province, for whatever the other items of the Bardoli programme,—and khaddar especially is making itself manifest—Hindu-Muslim unity is, outside of the Congress ranks, almost non-existent. Faith in the efficacy of non-violence appears to have been shapen. Barring important towns like Cannanore, Trichur and Tellicherry, few Congress members, were enrolled this year. Tilak Swaraj collections have been negligible this year. So Civil Disobedience, almost in any form, seems to be out of the question here for yet a long time to come. It would be fortunate if some leaders like Hakimji and Malaviyaji were to visit this wounded province.

SWARAJYA VIDYASHALA.

This National High School is, with the exception of a Madrassa, the only one of its kind in this province. It had suffered much during the rebellion. But it reopened a fortnight ago with fresh energy. Arrangements have been made for putting up twelve pit-looms in the school.

LIGHT OF FOURTH-FLOOR TENANTS.

Some residents of the fourth-floor of the Surya Mahal, Girgaon Road, have addressed a letter to the Municipal Corporation, during the course of which they say:—The water-tap connection is totally insufficient for supplying water to the occupants, owing to which great inconvenience is felt. We can hardly get water after 5-30 a.m. and not a drop of water can be got in the afternoon. The water tank for the flushing of latrines is too small for sufficient supply and therefore they are always dirty and emitting bwad and injurious smell also the sweeper comes once only in a week to clean latrines and so far the other six days they remain filthy.


THE FEEDER THAT IS BEST FOR BABY
Glaxo
Mrs. M. says: "We have found that the Glaxo Feeder, with its teat and valve, is the best to use."

Baby loves the Glaxo Feeder

Next in importance to Baby's food is Baby's feeder, and the Glaxo Feeder is designed to lighten work and to help Baby get the utmost benefit from his food.

The Glaxo Feeder can be held in the hand for 20 minutes without fatigue, and its graduated measure, ensuring that Baby has the correct amount of food, does much to prevent the disorders that arise from over-feeding. The valve automatically adjusts the intake of air to the strength of Baby's sucking. Baby *loves* it!

British-made throughout—bottle, teat and valve—the Glaxo Feeder is best in design, materials, and workmanship.

THE PRACTITIONER says: "We have carefully examined the Glaxo Feeder, and have no hesitation in saying that it is the best that has come to our notice."

Glaxo Feeder

"The Perfect Feeder for the Perfect Food"

Obtainable from all Chemists and Dealers

If you have any difficulty in obtaining Glaxo supplies, please write to:—
PLENTIFUL SUPPLIES OF GLAXO ARE NOW AVAILABLE Through.
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The Perfume of Ceylon

WANA-RANEE is the latest triumph of the Perfumer's art. A scent which recalls the spice-laden breezes of its native home, fragrant with the perfume of many flowers. Sweet and lasting, its fascination will increase with use.

The Wana-Ranee series of toilet aids is most complete. They consist of Perfume, Hair Lotion, Toilet Water, Brilliantine, Dental Cream, Face Powder, Toilet Cream, Soap, Bath Crystals, Sachet and Cachous. Every article is of the best quality, and all have the delicious fragrance of the original perfume.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars.

Beware of imitations. Insist on having the original made by

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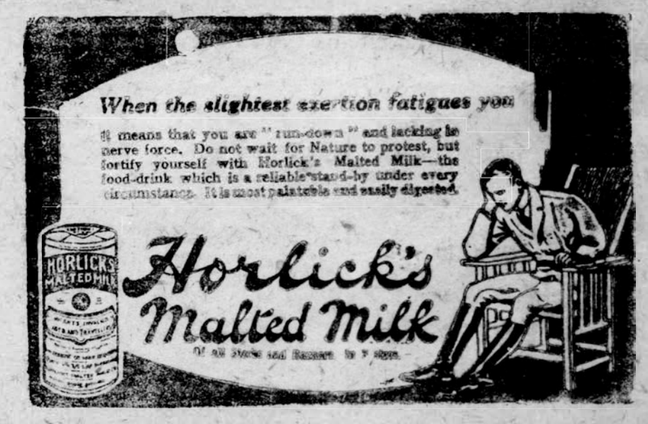
When the slightest exertion fatigues you
it means that you are "run-down" and lacking in nerve force. Do not wait for Nature to protest, but fortify yourself with Horlick's Malted Milk—the food-drink which is a reliable stand-by under every circumstance. It is most palatable and easily digested.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK
Horlick's Malted Milk

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure waste matter and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*

The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEARNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

Beware of imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 49, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Mrs. Hingeley holds classes on Public Speaking at Bonny Building (near Cama Baug), New Charni Road, 6 p.m.

Adjourned general meeting of the C. K. P. Co-operative Credit Society, Ltd., Rajaram Villa, Dadar, 4 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public lecture by Mr. M. E. Joshi on "Housing", Sir J. J. School of Art, 6-30 p.m.

The Swadeshi Oil Mills Co., Ltd., Ord. Gen. Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 1 p.m.

FRIDAY, July 7.

The mail steamer Kaiser-i-Hind with the outward mails of June 22 expected to arrive at 7 a.m.

SATURDAY, July 8.

Public meeting to celebrate Poet Shelley's centenary, Marwadi Vidyalaya, 6 p.m.

First day of the special sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, 12 noon to 4 p.m., the Gaiety Theatre, Hornby Road.

The s. s. Malwa with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

SUNDAY, July 9.

Second day's sessions of the Kathiawad Political Conference, the Gaiety Theatre, Hornby Road, 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.
(VICTORIA TERMINUS).

	Arr. H.	Arr. M.	Dep. H.	Dep. M.
Punjab Mail	17	0	12	30
Calcutta Mail (via Jubulpore)	13	15	21	0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7	20	13	30
Madras Mail	8	40	21	15
Poona Mail	11	30	14	45
Inter & 3rd Poona Express	12	5	11	10
Poona Express	22	45	7	50
Delhi & Lucknow Express	9	.	22	0
Madras Express.. ..	20	15	8	30

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

	Arrivals.		Departures.	
Bombay-Peshawar ..	11	0	15	0
Gujarat Mail	11	10	20	20
Kathaiwar Express ..	7	45	20	40
Fast Passenger.. ..	20	30	7	5

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

RECEPTION COMMITTEE MEETING.

A meeting of the Reception Committee of the Kathiawad Political Conference (special sessions) will be held at the Hira Bag, C. P. Tank Road, to-day (Thursday) at 7-30 p.m. All the members of the Committee are requested to attend.

"THE GREAT SOCIAL EVIL."

A magic lantern lecture for the public of Bombay on "The Great Social Evil" will be delivered to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m., at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, Fort, by Prof. Jos. Alban D'Souza, when Col. W. Glen-Liston will preside.

HAJI ESMAILGUL MAHOMED MEMON GENERAL HOSPITAL.

There were 3,138 patients, 1,105 males, 1,398 females and 635 children treated in the Aishabai Charitable Dispensary attached to the above hospital during the month of June, 1922.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s. s. Karoa will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

PANDHARPUR ASHADI FAIR.

The Hindu Division (S. S. L.) has sent as in previous years a squad consisting of one officer and 10 Ambulance volunteers to Pandharpur for Medical Relief and First Aid Service amongst the pilgrims during the next Ashadi fair. Rao Bahadur A. K. Pai, B.A., Superintendent of the Division, is in charge. This Division has rendered this service at Pandharpur for the last 11 years both during Ashadi and Kartiki fairs on all on 22 occasions.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the 26th week of the current year ending on July 1st the total mortality 579 was 32 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 25.60. These figures compare favourably with those for the 26th week of 1921 when the mortality was 739 and death-rate 39.23, and with those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1917-21) when the average mortality was 791 and death-rate 41.99.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 3 and that from the diseases of the respiratory system 222 as against 8 and 174 respectively in the preceding week. No notification of influenzal pneumonia was received during the week. Of the total deaths 146 were among infants under one year of age; 8 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than 10 days in the city.

Cholera and small-pox were absent during the week.

Plague caused 5 attacks and 3 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 307 as against 320 in the 26th week of the last year and 339 the quinquennial average for the corresponding week in the five years (1917-21).

INDIAN CENTRAL COTTON COMMITTEE.

The next meeting of the Indian Central Cotton Committee will take place at 10-30 a.m. on the 17th instant, at the Committee's offices at 25, Wodehouse Road, Bombay. The principal subjects for discussion are all connected with the improvement of cotton marketing in India.

The Committee has been asked to advise the Government of India on certain details in connection with the Cotton Transport Bill which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in March last in which it is proposed to give to Local Governments powers to restrict the importation of cotton into such tracts as they may consider necessary to protect from the importation of cotton for purposes of adulteration.

The Committee will also consider the progress that has been made in cotton marketing throughout India since the Indian Cotton Committee reported and will also discuss the question of the Trade Classification of cotton and its bearing on the problem of securing to the grower an adequate price for cottons of superior staple.

A C. I. D. DISCOVERY.

SEDITIOUS MATTERS IN PAMPHLETS,

AUTHOR AND OWNER OF PRINTING PRESS ON TRIAL.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bakshi Arjun Singh (Sikh), and Munshi Mohmed Abbas (Mahomedan) appeared in answer to a notice issued against them at the instance of Inspector Khan Sahib Haji Bahuddin, C. I. D., to show cause why they should not be ordered to execute bonds with sureties for their good behaviour.

The case against the respondents was that in April or May last the first accused caused to be printed two pamphlets entitled "Nala-i-Islam" and "Chithray Sarkari" and that the second accused printed the said pamphlets in his printing press known as "Guljar Ahmedi Printing Press" situated at Khandia Moholla, Bombay. That the first accused sold copies of the said pamphlets which contained seditious matter punishable under Sections 124-A and 153-A.

Mr. G. C. G. Bowen, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, while the respondents were undefended.

Glaudin Ahmed Barni, Assistant Translator, Oriental Translator's Office, said he had translated the pamphlet "Nala-i-Islam." He had also translated "Sarkari Chithray." They had been published by Munshi Bakshi Arjun Singh. The name of the printer did not appear.

Mr. Bowen then produced sanction of the Government to prosecute the accused.

Haji Abdul Rehman, Interpreter, Arabic and Turkey, C. I. Department, said he was asked by his Inspector, C. I. D., to visit two or three presses in his locality. When he went to accused No. 2 in April and May last when he (accused) gave him the two copies subject-matter of the case.

Both the respondents declined to cross-examine the witnesses.

Respondent No. 1 in answer to Court said he had nothing to say in regard to the evidence led against him. He had sold and distributed the copies referred to.

Respondent No. 2 too said he had nothing to say. He admitted having printed the copies referred to in the case. He had not sold the copies.

The defence called no witness.

In reply to the Court respondent No. 1 said he would definitely say on the day of judgment whether he would give surety or not. Respondent No. 2 said he would give surety.

His Worship postponed judgment till Tuesday next.

CORONER'S COURT.

MOTOR CAR F TALITY.

Mr. A. R. King, Coroner, concluded enquiry, on Wednesday, touching the death of Dewoo Fatoo, a Hindu gardener who was knocked down and run over by a motor car drawn by Mr. F. W. Schlwher, the facts of which are already reported in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by his having been knocked down by a motor car driven by Mr. F. W. Schlwher in a rash and negligent manner.

Mr. Schlwher was placed by Inspector Copping before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate and the case was remanded.

A FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday afternoon Tukaram Bala, a bullock cart driver, while driving along Frere Road was goading his bullocks to run fast, standing upon his seat when he fell under his cart. One of the wheels having passed over, him he died on the spot.

BOMBAY LABOUR TROUBLE.

The strike of three hundred and fifty spinners of the Western India Mill continued yesterday. Yesterday being a Hindoo holiday—Ekadashi, the whole mill was closed and therefore, the strikers did not collect, as usual, at the gates of the Mill. The Manager of the Mill has put up a notice in Marathi to the effect that if the strikers did not resume work by the 7th instant, they would be declared as dismissed and their wages would be paid off the same day. It is not known what the strikers are going to do.

CHOLERA SPPECIFIC SUPPLIED GRATIS.

The Secretary of the Prani Rakshaka Sanstha, Dhulia, writes that the Sanstha has prepared a specific Medicine on Cholera which it supplies gratis to Humanitarian institutions and individuals doing similar work. These cholera pills prepared by the Sanstha at its own free Ayurvedic Dispensary have been used by thousands of people throughout Maharashtra, Central Provinces, Malva and many other places and found highly-effective, having effected at least 80 per cent cures. The advent of the Monsoon is the season of Cholera during which many poor people suffer terribly from this foul epidemic. It is hoped that the suffering thousands will avail themselves, in time, of this specific which is supplied gratis on demand. A report as to the results of the pills is earnestly requested from the users thereof.

MAULVI FARID SENTENCED TO 1 YEAR.

A Simla message states:—

Maulvi Farid of Larkana, who was arrested and tried under section 108 I.P.C., was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment and sent to Sukkur jail.

The Secretary of the Badin Congress Committee has been arrested under sections 504 and 302 I.P.C.

THE CHARKA IN BENGAL

At a conference of officers of the Department of Industries, Bengal, it was pointed out that as men well-acquainted with the rural conditions of Bengal have strongly urged the importance and value of handspinning and as a number of improved spinning wheels have recently been put in the market, it was desirable that the Industries Department should study the various attempts that have been made to improve the charkas. The conference accordingly decided that the Principal of the Government Weaving Institute, Serampur, be asked to judge how far these improved charkas and similar attempts are of real importance and what further steps can be taken by the Industries Department in this direction.

Lieut.-Col. Crawford, Press *liaison* officer, who arrived at Madras on July 4th from Calcutta left same night by Bombay mail for Poona.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

BIRLA SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Assistant Registrar, Benares Hindu University, writes:—

Through the generosity of Rai Jugal Kishore Birla of Bombay, 75 special scholarships, known as the Birla Scholarships, are awarded every year as follows:—

(1) Each scholarship will be awarded annually at the rate of Rs. 15 per month.

(2) Every scholar shall observe strict celibacy as well as abstain from taking meat (including fish and eggs) and wine as long as he is a scholarship-holder.

(3) Every scholar shall study the "Bhagwat Gita" and he shall be required to pass an examination in it.

(4) Every scholar will pledge that after he has finished his studies he will serve the Motherland and help the cause of the Benares Hindu University to the best of his power.

(5) Every scholar shall promise that while following the tenets of his own faith, he will bear friendly feelings towards the different castes and creeds of the Hindu community as also towards the followers of other religious, and that, avoiding discord, he will endeavour to foster feelings of love and brotherhood among them; also that he will contribute as much as lies in his power towards the peace and prosperity of humanity in general.

(6) It shall be compulsory for a Brahman scholar to learn Sanskrit along with his other subjects.

(7) Every scholar shall reside in one of the University hostels, unless otherwise permitted by the pro-Vice-Chancellor.

(8) Ordinarily no undergraduate in Arts or Science shall be eligible for a scholarship, unless at the time of the award of scholarship he is below 18 years of age, has a keen intellect, a strong and healthy constitution and a pure character and undertakes not to marry until he has completed his 20th year.

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

The "Bombay Samachar" commenting on the recent speech delivered by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, says "The views expressed by Mr. M. A. Jinnah in his speech at the Students' Brotherhood on the desirability of the Non-Cooperation movement do not surprise us, for when the Non-Cooperation movement was set on foot, it was he who staunchly supported it. Thereafter, as President of the All-India Moslem League at Calcutta he commended the movement to the acceptance of the countrymen. But when the Congress changed its creed at Nagpur, Mr. Jinnah showed his resentment and dislike towards the change and therefore seceded form the Congress. Since that time Mr. Jinnah has been remaining aloof from any sort of political movement. Addressing the students the other day Mr. Jinnah said that the Non-Cooperation movement was impracticable and therefore it should be given up and instead they should enter the Councils and seek Government service. In short, Mr. Jinnah advises his countrymen to work for their country on the old system. With due respect to the political intelligence of Mr. Jinnah we must say that his views on non-cooperation are faulty. If Mr. Jinnah had remained in the Congress-fold and taken an active part in putting the Non-Cooperation programme into practice and after gaining some experience had expressed his opinion on it, we would have taken that fact into consideration. But Mr. Jinnah has not done that. Since the Nagpur Congress Mr. Jinnah has not taken any part in any public movement for the well-fare of the country. When the situation of the country was most critical Mr. Jinnah instead of remaining in the country embarked for England. Since the launching of the non-cooperation movement there has been great political awakening in the country. Granting for argument's sake that Non-Cooperation is impracticable, Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar should try to obtain a majority in the Congress by remaining in its fold. The main question we have got to look to is whether Indians had faith in the non-cooperation movement. If there is full faith of the Indian public in the movement, then the efforts of Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar will be in vain. Are Indians willing to enter the Councils? Will Mr. Jinnah try to feel the pulse of his countrymen on that question? Messrs. Jinnah, Jayakar and the Maharashtrians want to attain Swarajya by remaining in the Councils. Where is the guarantee that they will succeed in attaining Swaraj by entering the Councils? The Irish in spite of their entry in British Parliament were unsuccessful in their attempts to get Swarajya Messrs. Jinnah and Jayakar by entering the Council will not be able to lessen the pensions or salaries of Civilians or lessen their number in the country. The Council is mere fascination and therefore it is not worthy of going in for, unless Indians get full administrative power in their hands.

POST OFFICES IN U. P.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 4.

It is understood that the Postmaster General of the United Provinces is personally enquiring into the state of different post offices of which criticisms have recently appeared in the Press and in the High Court judgment. The view of the postal authorities is that, judging from the number of complaints received and dealt with there has been for some time, a very great improvement in postal services. The Postmaster-General had recently five hundred letters posted from all over the country to certain addresses in the town from which general complaints had been received. Every one of these letters reached their destinations safely.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION FOR RY. EMPLOYEES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 4.

In accordance with the resolution of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, which was accepted in the Legislative Assembly in February last, and in pursuance of the undertakings given by Hon. Mr. Innes in the Legislative Assembly, Mr. H. L. Cole has been placed on special duty to enquire into the existing arrangements in India for technical education for railway employees, and to suggest measures for extending them with special reference to the provision of facilities for training candidates for higher branches of railway working.

RETAIL SALE OF TODDY.

ANNUAL AUCTION OF RIGHT.

The annual auction sale of the right of retail sale of toddy at tree-foot booths in the Town and Island of Bombay came on yesterday afternoon at the Town Hall, Mr. B. J. Kissan, the Collector of Bombay, presiding. There was a large attendance of Bhandaris, Indian Christians and Parsis on the occasion. The auction sale, at first was to be opened at the Old Custom House, but as it was found not commodious in view of the large number of toddy vendors, the venue of auction was subsequently changed. In the Town Hall six tables were arranged on the stage, four of which were occupied by Register clerks and cashiers, while the remaining two were occupied by Mr. B. J. Kissan, the Collector of Bombay, and his assistant, Mr. J. D. Gandhy. One of the Superintendents of the Excise Department acted as an auctioneer, while the Collector, with a small wooden hammer in his hand, directed the auction. Near the entrance of the hall a number of Excise Inspectors were seen guiding some of the toddy-vendors, who were ignorant of the bids that were made. The Collector, whenever any difficulty or dispute arose, was seen consulting the Inspectors.

As regards the conduct of the auction, it must be said in all fairness, that there was great enthusiasm in evidence among the Bhandari vendors, who, regardless of any license bids in most cases showed great optimism in their trade. No vendor was allowed to bid less than Rs. 200, though last year the minimum bid was Rs. 10. The Government of Bombay has not assigned any reason whatever with regard to this new condition. In view of the stipulated auction bid of Rs. 200, three or four Bhandari and Parsi vendors, who were unable to propose high bids, were disappointed.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Among the ten conditions assigned for the sale by auction of the right of retail sale of toddy, the following are most important.

(1) Successful bidders will be responsible for making their own arrangements for erecting their booths. They will also be held strictly to their contract and they must take all risks of loss due to any cause whatever.

(2) No syndicate will be allowed to bid at the auction. No person will be allowed to bid on behalf of another person unless he has a power-of-attorney from that person.

(3) Government reserve to themselves the right to make any change in the limit of possession and sale of toddy and the period within which unsold toddy at the booths should be destroyed during the currency of license and the licenses shall have no claim to compensation therefor.

(4) The maximum number of trees to be tapped under the license will be 50 and a minimum 20 must be tapped.

The new licenses will, according to the Excise rule, run for a period of one year from the 1st August, 1922 to 31st July, 1923. Any person whose bid was accepted was asked to pay up immediately the whole amount for the year ending 31st July, 1923, at the time of the auction. If the whole amount was not at once paid up, the booth was reauctioned. Furthermore, bidding was not confined to residents of the district to which the auction related.

There was keen competition on License No. 31, the highest bid for which went up to Rs. 1,500. That license ultimately fell to the lot of a (Bhandari) vendor, Ganu Shiva, was also successful in his bid on license No. 23 which went up to Rs. 550. The second highest bid on license No. 4 rose up to Rs. 750 which eventually fell to the lot of one Vinayak Keshao. The highest bidders were all Bhandaries.

A large majority of toddy vendors were for the bid of Rs. 200 and in their case there was no competition at all.

ALLEGED THEFTS OF RICE AT RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 4.

When the hearing of the case in which nine men are charged with systematic thefts of rice on the Rangoon river was resumed to-day, the counsel for prosecution said that in consequence of information given with regard to the statements said to have been made by an approver, he had had the approver examined. The District Magistrate had subsequently issued two search warrants to search the house and office of Mr. Jordan, counsel for one of the accused. The police found Mr. Jordan late at night and he produced documents for which the warrant has been issued. Counsel for one of the accused said that there was nothing wrong in the witness going to the defence-advocate and making a statement so long as the straightforward methods were adopted. The counsel who appeared for Mr. Jordan strongly protested against the action of the police in respect of his client whose conduct throughout has been absolutely unimpeachable. The Magistrate referred defence counsel to court from which search warrants emanated in regard to the correctness or injustice of any accusation made.

GLOBE-TROTTER ARRIVES IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

Mr. Hippolyte Martinet, American globe-trotter, who set out from his native place Seattle on a walking tour round the world arrived at Howrah this afternoon and was received by a crowd. He was dressed in khaki pant and coat and had a bushy beard and long hair. He did not seem to be fatigued by the journey but looked cheerful and jolly. He arrived at Sankrail seventeen miles from Howral to-day and walked along the railway track taking three hours and fifty-six minutes to cover the distance.

FAMILY BUDGETS.

AN INTERESTING ANALYSIS.

The Director of Information sends us the following:—

The results of the details examination of over 3,000 working class family budgets collected by the investigators of the Labour Office will be published shortly. In the current issue of the "Labour Gazette," however, appears an analysis on the same subject, but based on less detailed figures collected by the Provincial Superintendent of Census. In this enquiry the families represent agricultural labourers, clerks, artisians, traders and the professional classes. The results arrived at are of considerable interest and are worth examination. The table giving the distribution of expenditure for the poorest and the richest budgets examined shows that the former spend 68 per cent., of their income on food and the richest 36.5 per cent., but it is rather remarkable that the poor man's expenditure on "clothing" is put at 15 per cent., and the "rich" man's at only 12 per cent. The figure for "rent" is the same in both cases. The extent to which families are crippled by debt is exhibited by another table which shows that in Gujerat 53 per cent. of families with per capital incomes under Rs. 75 per annum are indebted to money lenders. The figures for Konkan are 68 per cent., Deccan 62 per cent., Karnatak 54 per cent. and Sind 78 per cent. In Gujerat 19 per cent. of families with 375 rupees a year and over owe money to money lenders. For the rest of the Presidency the results show Konkan 30 per cent. Deccan 34 per cent., Karnatak 19 per cent. and Sind 12 per cent.

An analysis of 293 family budgets collected from scavengers employed in Bombay city, which appears in the same issue shows that the expenditure on food varies from 51 to 54 per cent., while "Interest on debts" accounts for a substantial percentage of the balance remaining. The budget of a male sweeper earning Rs. 23 a month living with his family in Bombay shows a minus balance of 12 rupees, but a man and a woman with a joint income of Rs. 42 show a plus balance of Rs. 4). The figures will well repay study by all those interested in economic conditions of the depressed classes.

BENGAL JAILS.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR 1921

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The Government resolution on the Bengal Jail Administration Report for the last year, issued to-day, says that the year was one of unusual activity in the Jails Department owing on the one hand to political unrest caused by the Non-Cooperation movement and on the other to the introduction of the reforms contemplated by the Indian Jails Committee. The first definite sign of permeation of jails by unrest caused by the Non-Cooperation movement was the outbreak at the Rajshahi Central Jail where a rumour had spread that the British Government had come to an end and that all prisoners were to be released on March 24. Last year 669 out of 969 prisoners escaped but the majority were recaptured.

Outbreaks occurred subsequently on a small scale in Seraiganj and Netrokone. There were also conspiracies in some other jails which were suppressed in time. At the end of the year the movement affected the Department in another way, numerous arrests of political offenders put an unprecedented strain on the resources of the Jails Department. No less than 5,802 Non-Cooperation prisoners were admitted. Calcutta alone being responsible for 3,667. This necessitated the opening of a temporary jail in which 1721 men were admitted during eleven days. On one night alone, 23rd December, this jail took in 1059 prisoners. The Presidency Jail with a registered accomodation for 1884 at one time held 2783 prisoners. The district jails of Chittagong, Rangpur and Faridpur were highly taxed to find room.

MR. S. CHETTIAR'S RESIGNATION

ACCEPTED BY CONGRESS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, July 4.

The Madras District Congress Council at a meeting passed a resolution accepting the resignation of Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar, its President and stating that in the opinion of the Council the letter of Mr. Singaravelu Chettiar tending resignation contained unfounded and unfair statements regarding business affairs of the Council and also false and unwarranted statement that Rs. 50 was sanctioned to Congress worker in the city in order to induce him to go to jail. Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar was unanimously elected President of the Council in the place of Mr. Singaravelu.

SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

PROMINENT LEADERS TO ATTEND

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 4.

The Sind Khilafat Conference takes place at Sukkur on 6th, 7th, and 8th instant. Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall of the "Bombay Chronicle" will preside. Some prominent Hindu and Musiim leaders, including Bi Amma, mother of the Ali Brothers, Mrs. Gandhi, Ben Ansuya Sarabhai, Swami Satyadeu and others will attend.

PT. HARKARAN NATH MISRA GAGED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

A notice under section 144 Cr. P. C. has been served on Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra by the Magistrate of Kheri prohibiting him from holding any meeting there or lecturing in that district.

Pandits Krishna Kant and Govind Kant Malaviya have arrived at Allahabad on release from jail.

BANGALORE RACES.

2ND MEETING—WEDNESDAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, July 5.

There will be an extra day of Bangalore races on Tuesday, the 11th July. A programme of seven events is provided, including the Farewell Plate.

The following horses have been scratched of all engagements at the present meeting. Undies, the Shah, Vernon Mountain apple Verland Rose Marble Rock and Cupid.

The following are the results:—

THE GRAND STAND PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 500; second Rs. 200; third Rs. 100.

Mr Nugent Grant's NEWHALL, 8-2, Aldridge 1

Col Desaraj Urs' DREAMLAND, 7-7, Nabibax 2

Mr F G Kennedy's BALLINE, 9-10, Capt Misa 3

Messrs. Mahdi and Ali Askar's WITCH DOCTOR, 8-5, Lyons 4

Also ran:—Ethelwill 9-1.

Betting:—Evens Newhall, 4 to 1 Ethelwill, 5 to 1 Balline, 10 to 1 Witch Doctor and Dreamland.

Won by half a length, a length between second and third, 2 lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—2 mins. 19 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 124.

THE DEONIDAS PURSE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Rs. 800 and a Cup valued Rs. 200 to the winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's MA BAP, 9-0, Aldridge 1

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's MAPLE, 10-1, Lyons 2

Mirza Mahomed Hussain's BLACK TOP, 9-3, Bahajan 3

Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait's SCINTIVATOR, 7-0, Bona 4

Also ran:—Miss Twistum 8-12, Black Rock 7-4, Conductor 7-1, Fearless 7-0.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Ma Bap, 3 to 1 Black Top, 5 to 1 Miss Twistum and Fearless, 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by two lengths; half a length between second and third; a neck between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 33 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 10.

THE ULSOOR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Rs. 500 and a Cup valued Rs. 500 presented by the Royal Calcutta Turf Club to the winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Khan Bahadur Hajee Ismail Sait's SCINDIA, 8-9, Gerald Hutchins 1

Mr A Maclaran's DEVAS VALE, 7-13, J M Quade 2

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's FANCY FAIR, 9-12, Ritchie 3

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's LITTLE SPEC, 9-9, Lyons 4

Also ran:—Max 9-6, Engaged 8-9, Scindia 8-9, Rockstar 8-4, Carremar 8-3, Apple Blossom 7-13, Berinthia 7-4.

Betting:—2 to 1 Little Spec, 6 to 4 Fancy Fair, 8 to 1 Carremar and Devas Vale, 12 to 1 Max, 15 to 1 Scindia, Rockstar and Engaged; longer prices the rest.

Won by half a length, half a length between second and third, ¾ length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min 19 4/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 150-8.

THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE'S CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 1,500 and a Cup valued Rs. 500 presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore to the winner; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr M Goculdass' RECIPROCITY, 8-1, S J Meekings 1

Mr M Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 8-7, Purtoosingh 2

Maharaj Kumar Victor Narayan of Cooch Behar's CURATOR, 8-7, Ritchie 3

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's POLYCASTA, 7-0, J McQuade 4

Also ran:—Ardfern 10-3, Summer's Joy 9-12, Verna 9-3, Cerago 8-5, Polyorama 8-3, and Dori 7-8.

Betting:—2 to 1 against Reciprocity and Curator, 6 to 1 Polycasta, 8 to 1 Gipsy's Advice, 9 to 1 Verna and Cerago, longer prices the rest.

Won by half a length, a length between second and third, half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 43 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 24-8.

THE AGRAM PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Sirdar Lakshmi Kantaraj Urs' HIGH ROAD, 8-1, Bona 1

Mr P Pogose's THE OMALLEY, 7-13, J Meekings 2

The Maharaja of Keshavnagar's MIRABELLE, 8-11, Purtoosingh 3

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA, 8-8, Aldridge 4

Also ran:—Abujala 9-12, St Joan 9-8, Nurse Bobs 8-11, Volace Pet 7-10, P. P. C. 7-7, Bridal Blush 7-6, Baily Macad 7-2.

Betting:—3 to 4 against Nurse Bobs, 3 to 2 Sandra, 6 to 1 High Road and The Omalley, 8 to 1 Mirabelle, 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by two lengths, a length between second and third, half a length between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 17 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 51.

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr J H Cromwell's CORINDA, 9-7, J McQuade 1

Messrs Sattar and Wahed's EMPEROR, 7-9, Bona 2

Mr Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 9-7, Purtoosingh 3

Messrs S Mahomed and Shamlan's PALE FACE, 9-3, Gerald Hutchins 4

Also ran:—Union Jack 10-10, Beadmaker 9-4, Cymbeline 8-7, Markhor 8-1, Keynote 7-12 and Link Leader 7-5.

Betting:—3 to 2 against Quantity, 2 to 1 Corinda, 4 to 1 Union Jack, Beadmaker, Pale Face and Keynote, 5 to 1 Emperor, 6 to 1 the rest.

Won by half a length, one and a half lengths between second and third, two lengths between third and fourth.

Time:—Not taken.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 23-8.

THE LALBAGH PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's MARY'S LAMB, 9-12, Ritchie 1

Mr Dara Cowasjee's VLINGER, 8-6, Purtoosingh 2

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's DROP SCENE, 8-10, Meherjee 3

H H the Maharaja of Mysore's ALEXO, 9-6, Lyons 4

Also ran:—Harvest Home 9-9, Turbulence 9-3, Rags 9-0, Tillage 8-13, Landlady 8-12, La Duse 8-6, and Sibell De Langton 7-11.

Betting:—3 to 2 Vlinger, 3 to 1 Rags and Alexo, 5 to 1 Mary's Lamb and Turbulence, 6 to 1 Harvest Home, Tillage, Drop Scene and La Duse, 10 to 1 Sibell De Langton.

Won by three lengths, a length between second and third, a head between third and fourth.

Time:—1 min. 20 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 53

STEVEDORS' COOLIES' STRIKE ENDS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

The stevedore coolies' strike, after lasting about a month, came to an end this morning. All strikers joined and work in jetties docks and ships are going on as usual

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With a Foreword by
B. BHAGWAN DASS.

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BALIWALLA GRAND THEATRE
ON
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AT 6 P. M. (S. T.)

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday, July 6, 1922.

SECTION 144!

In these days when muzzling public speakers is the order of the day in British India, and Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, intended to meet totally different circumstances, has been prostituted for political purposes, it is refreshing to note that there are independent tribunals—outside British India—which are capable of taking a sane view of the objects for which that section was intended. It will, perhaps, be remembered by some of our readers that after the conclusion of the Karnatak Conference held at Mangalore in February last, Mr. Kowjalgi, President, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, accompanied by the two Secretaries of the Committee, proceeded to Bangalore, the political capital of the Mysore State, on a lecturing tour. Previously the Conference had passed resolutions stating the inadvisability of starting Civil disobedience and confining Congress work in Indian States to enlisting of members, collecting Tilak Swarajya Fund, Khaddar propaganda, removal of untouchability, and other forms of social service. In view of the peculiar position of Indian States, Non-co-operation with the State Governments was never advocated, and there was thus no reason why the police or the Magisterial authorities at Bangalore should have taken fright at the contemplated visit of Mr. Kowjalgi and his co-workers, and have passed a panicky order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code prohibiting them from addressing any meeting at Bangalore. The question of disobeying orders, whether legal or illegal, did not arise and the Secretary of the Mysore District Congress Committee applied to the District Magistrate for a revision of so unjust an order. The Public Prosecutor of Bangalore opposed the application on the ground that most of the speakers on Congress politics were from British provinces and Mr. Kowjalgi was "one of the political agitators in British India." The police report on which the Magisterial order was passed stated no more than that Mr. Kowjalgi and his co-workers were 'political agitators in British India,' and this information the Mysore Police had obtained from the British Police. The Magistrate, who heard the application against the order, refused to rescind it.

The matter was not allowed to rest there, but was taken before the Chief Court. The Chief Judge—Sir Leslie Miller a civilian and a former Judge of the Madras High Court—and Mr. Justice Plumer heard the matter in revision. Of course, the Government Advocate objected to the course, on the ground that the order had already lapsed and there was no necessity to consider it. But Counsel for the petitioner wanted the opinion of the Court on the merits of the case as that would serve as a guidance to the Magistrates in future. In arguing the case on behalf of Government, the Government Advocate put forward the view that the order under Section 144 had satisfied all the requirements and in passing the order the Magistrate had acted on police report. The following clearly explains the view that the two judges took of the question raised by the order:

Mr. Justice Plumer "He (the Magistrate) must have had some materials to form an opinion."

The Government Advocate:—"There was the police report" (Here he read the police report which merely stated that on enquiry from the British police, they had learnt that the lecturers were political agitators of British India.)

The Chief Judge — "How will this fact cause annoyance, breaches of tranquility, etc.? The police report is very vague. It does not even say that lectures of these persons have already caused annoyance, etc. in other places"

The Government Advocate—"The police might possess material to that effect."

The Chief Judge: "But this report does not contain anything to this effect. Besides they don't say who is to be obstructed and who is to be annoyed.

The Government Advocate: "The report has mere reference to the breach of tranquillity."

The Chief Judge. "Reference has been made to the British police. Does this show that the lecture here will lead to breach of tranquillity in British India?

The Government Advocate: "At least the police believed so, the Magistrate concurring. Under such urgent circumstances you may allow them a certain amount of latitude."

The Chief Judge: "There is nothing here to prove that the lectures will lead to a breach of tranquillity. Even the Magistrate does not prove that."

The Government Advocate: "The Magistrate might be wrong, but it cannot be said that the order was illegal. There is no ground for the Chief Court's interference with the Magistrate's discretion.

The Chief Judge:—Where is the statement of facts in the Magistrate's order? It simply embodies the wordings of the police report. What is the reason for the police not stating the grounds? They have not stated any and why should we make any assumption?

The Government Advocate then sat down saying that he could not say anything more."

The upshot of it all was that the Judges held in effect that the order of the Magistrate on the strength of a vague police report was bad and were it not for the fact that the occasion for setting aside the order was already past, they would have readily done so. The learned judges have stated:

"We think the Magistrate's order is bad because he has not in it set out the material facts of the case as required by Section 144 of the Code. As we understand that Section, the material facts of the case are facts which justify the apprehension of obstruction, annoyance or disturbance, etc., and it is not enough for the Magistrate to say 'I have received a police report, from that it appears to me that your act, if done, will create obstruction.' The mere receipt of a police report is not a material fact in the case—The 'case' being the question whether immediate prevention of some projected act is necessary—the ground for the apprehension of the police, rather than the fact of their apprehension, is material.

Without a statement of the material facts of the case, the order is bad, is not in accordance with the section, and cannot be upheld. But assuming that the Magistrate can import the material facts into his order by mere reference to the police report, the police report itself does not here contain a sufficient statement of material facts to justify action: all that the police report says is that the opponents are political agitators and that the holding of a meeting by them is likely to cause obstruction, annoyance or disturbance of tranquility. The first of these statements may be said to be a statement of a material fact, but it does not by itself support the inference which the police draw from it; more seems to be wanted to show why a meeting held by these particular persons was likely to result in a disturbance i.e., a disturbance calling for immediate action to prevent it.

The remarks of the learned judges of the Mysore Chief Court deserve to be carefully noted by Magistrates and other authorities in British India who are putting the section to reckless abuse. Even so staunch a friend of Government as Dr. H. S. Gour, M. L. A. of Nagpur, felt, constrained to condemn the prostitution of the section. In chapter XI of the Code, the scope of the section is clearly defined thus:

> The Code declares the authority of the Magistrate to suspend the exercise of the rights recognized by law when such rights may conflict with other rights of the public or tend to endanger the public peace; but this authority is limited by the special ends it was designed to secure, and is not destructive of the suspended right, and cannot be used before the occasion for it arises."

Further, the section makes it incumbent upon Magistrates that orders under this section "must contain a clear statement of the facts which the Magistrate considers to be the material facts" and "ordinarily no order should be made without giving the person, against whom it is made, an opportunity to show cause why the order should not be passed." On the contrary such procedure is almost unheard of on the part of British Courts in India, in which the Magistrates rather confuse the exception with the rule and act as though they could *ordinarily* act on intimation received from the Police, and only in exceptional cases afford the parties affected an opportunity to say why orders should not be passed. It is gratifying that the Mysore Chief Court presided over by a civilian judge, should have taken a sober view of its duty and responsibility as the seat of justice and vindicated the rights of the subject in an unmistakable manner. We think the Mysore Court's expression of opinion should serve as a beacon-light and secure the people of Mysore against the jeopardising of their freedom of speech at the hands of an intolerant magistracy. It would be, perhaps, too much to expect the authorities in British India to cry a halt to their reckless—and lawless—campaign of repression of freedom of speech, of writing and of association by taking their cue from the disinterested and balanced judgment of the Mysore Chief Court, notwithstanding that a civilian Judge presides over the Court. It may be that the authorities in British India, where the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England holds sway, are prone to resent such good examples on the old principle that what is sauce for the Mysore goose is not good enough for the British Indian gander.

SQUABBLING CO-OPERATORS.

The inopportune movement to get an extension for Sir Harcourt Butler, inaugurated and now being vigorously canvassed by the land-lord clique in Oudh has revealed the cloven hoof among the Co-operators. Almost for the first time since the Montford Scheme was put into operation, the Co-operators consisting of Moderates, Liberals, title-holders, title-hunters, land-lords and others always fond of basking in the sunshine of official favour, have been sharply divided over a question of, to them all, some moment. A wordy duel is being waged between the two factions into which the Co-operators have now been divided, one side being represented by the gallant Raja Sahib of Jehangirabad and the other by the "Leader" of Allahabad, a conservative, Ministerial, and an erst-while pro-Harcourt, organ. The Raja Sahib, who has at last exchanged his sword for the pen, has been inundating the Liberal camp with a shower of hail and brimstone of no mean order. The "Leader," as the spokesman of the Liberals, has retaliated with much candour and not less strength of language and depth of feeling. The duel is apparently most unskilfully conducted and it is difficult for one unacquainted with the psychology of the Co-operators to conjecture on which side truth lies. The unedifying squabble, however, reminds us of the Irishman's Kilkenny cats but the Co-operators in U. P., as elsewhere, lack the Irishman's sense of humour. We are interested for the moment in the Raja Sahib of Jehangirabad's merciless hammering at the Liberals, as only one who was thoroughly conversant with their weak spots could do. He says:

"The Liberal agitation against the policy of Government, it has been clearly shown, is based on personal reasons. Else, how could they account for their extraordinary inconsistency? When the Criminal Law Amendment Act was introduced the Liberals lost no time in condemning its introduction, but when they found that their Ministers had supported its introduction they began admitting that Government was justified in taking action against the Non-cooperation movement. The less said about the activities of Liberals of U.P. the better. Denounced by the Non-cooperators as traitors to the country, despised by the nationalist Indians as time-servers and job-hunters, disappointed in their personal ambitions, distrusted by officials as unreliable flocks of grey sheep, disassociated entirely by the Moslems and disowned by landholders and tenants, the U.P. Liberals are making frantic efforts to secure a position in the political life of the province and for this end, it seems, they devote to personal politics and create class hatred and communal jealousies."

So much about the Liberals. A word or two may now be said in regard to the frantic efforts that the Oudh landholders are making to retain Sir Harcourt Butler at the head of affairs in U.P. for another term. They feel—and feel very rightly too— that if Sir Harcourt quits the scene of his labours, the Talukdars will not be able to continue their policy of oppressing and sweating the tenants. Sir Harcourt is professedly a Liberal in politics but his liberalism in practice is worse than the die-hardism of an O'Dwyer. Sir Harcourt's admitted pratiality towards the landlords was mainly responsible for defeating a generous policy of agrarian reform in Oudh. True to the tradition of the bureaucratic race, Sir Harcourt took away with one hand what he gave the Oudh tenants with the other in connection with the Rent Act Amendment Act. The sorry part played by the Talukdars was no less responsible for this. And yet the Raja Sahib, with unmatched effrontery, claims that the present movement is "popular," and goes to the length of asserting that Non-Co-operators who "may not care whether King Log or King Stork reigns at U.P. Government House, would unanimously choose His Excellency (Sir Harcourt Butler) as Governor in preference to a candidate put forward by the Liberals." In one sense only they might, and that is as non-violent non-co-operators, who, if you smite them on one cheek, would cheerfully turn the other cheek too. Otherwise, it is preposterous to suggest that the Non-Co-operators would vote for Sir Harcourt's extended Governorship out of gratitude to his policy of repression. The Non-Co-operators may, indeed, affect indifference whether King Log is continued or King Stork is substituted; that is altogether a different proposition. For the rest, Jehangirabad's effusions leave us cold, as when he says: "At a time like this there should be at the head of affairs one who knows the Province thoroughly, whose sympathy with the tenant is real and whose influence with the landlord is great. In these respects Sir Harcourt is the man and it is for that reason the people who have a stake in the province are anxious that he should remain for sometime more." We have no doubt that Sir Harcourt has acquired great influence with the landlord at the expense of his sympathy with the tenant. And his lack of anything but lip sympathy for the tenant was demonstrated last year and what little impression there was in the public mind of his sympathy for the tenant was completely removed by reason of Sir Harcourt's determined attempt to prevent the enlarging of the scope of the Rent Act Amendment Bill. Regarding the unmitigated repression of freedom of speech and association under Sir Harcourt's benevolent mabapism, we are hardly in any doubt as to where the ultimate responsibility lies. It is true that the Ministers have belied their promises and sacrificed the interests of their country at the altar of their blind passion and prejudice. That fact, however, does not detract by one whit the opposition to a continuance of the present irresponsible regime in the United Provinces with which the Raja of Mahmudabad as well as Sir Harcourt Butler is identified. So that if Jehangirabad expects us to accept his generalisations, he is sadly mistaken. He is entitled to have his say on a matter in which he is vitally concerned. But why need he or anyone else of his class expect that the public would accept his statement as gospel truth? If the Liberals of U.P. have any backbone, they will combine with other workers to prevent, as the citizens of Bombay did not many years ago, the consummation of an undoubtedly undesirable movement.

Notes of the Day

A Good Riddance?

Mr Lloyd George's Cabinet has been so often on the point of dissolution that we are not surprised at the statements made in the London papers that important changes in its constitution are impending, changes which are an indication of its approaching end. Downing Street, indeed, according to Reuter, describes the statements in the newspapers as a pure speculation, but that is the way of Downing Street. The next few days will show what truth there is in the announcement made in the Press. One of the statements made in the newspapers is to the effect that Lord Curzon's illness is rendering his return to the Foreign Office improbable and consequently Lord Balfour, who has been carrying out Lord Curzon's duties, may become Foreign Secretary. The Foreign Office announces that there is no authority for the report of an impending retirement of Lord Curzon, who is returning to London to-morrow with his health almost completely restored, but has been advised to take complete cure by three weeks' treatment in France. We wish Lord Curzon quick and complete recovery, but there is no member of the Cabinet, besides the Premier himself, whose retirement, if not dismissal, is immediately necessary in the interest of the Empire's stability and world's peace than that of Lord Curzon.

Pope and Palestine.

Instead of squarely facing the issue raised in the communication from the Vatican with reference to the privileged position of Jews under the Palestine mandate, the British Cabinet has tried to evade it by means of a quibble. The Jewish population of Palestine, though in a decided minority, is in enjoyment of the major portion of the loaves and fishes of office under the administration and is accorded proportionately larger representation in the legislature than the communities which are in numerical majority. Yet, the Cabinet has the hardihood to tell the Vatican and the world that the Jews are not treated as a privileged class and that "ample" safeguards have been provided against the risk of any nationality or creed being subordinated to any other. The letter tries to convince the world that the "special position" assigned to the Jews is not a special position, but something different. That is to say, black is not black, but something white! The argument is on a par with the attempt to demonstrate that the occupation of the country under the mandate is something different from military occupation which the world has known so far. Meanwhile, the local Muslim Christian Association has sent five representatives to Mecca to explain the situation in Palestine to the pilgrims. Their leader, according to Reuter, has declared that Muslim shrines in Palestine are endangered by the threatened political ascendancy of the Zionists.

Lord Winterton's Misstatement.

If any proof were needed to show the utter preposterousness of Lord Winterton's estimate of the number of political prisoners in Indian jails to-day, it is furnished by the disclosure just made in the Bengal Legislative Council of statistics of convictions under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The admission is made that 5,282 out of a total of 9,900 arrested under this notorious measure were convicted and clapped into jail between 18th November 1921 and 10th February 1922. This is the record of one province. The tolls of victims of repression in other provinces, notably the United Provinces, the Punjab and Assam, cannot fall far short of, if they do not exceed, the toll of Bengal. Yet, a responsible statesman like Lord Winterton, who is expected to weigh his words and to be ready to quote chapter and verse to prove his statements, has proceeded to make the astounding statement that in his estimation the political prisoners in India cannot exceed 4,000! Either his lordship is betraying characteristically abysmal ignorance of the realities of the situation in India, or he has been deliberately misled by some not over-scrupulous official at the India Office or in Simla into making a false statement. In either case, the fact does little credit to one to whose hands the destinies of India are consigned, temporarily. In the interests of truth, the Government of India must forthwith send out a contradiction and place the unvarnished facts of the Indian situation before the world.

Grant Medical College.

The Senate at its recent meeting contended itself merely with expressing sympathy with the unfortunate students who, having passed the Preliminary Scientific examination, have been refused admission to the second year class in the Grant Medical College. When the latter went in for the expensive medical course they could not possibly have had the least idea that they would thus be practically thrown on the streets. In 1920, the Surgeon-General is reported to have sent a circular to the Registrar of the University regarding restriction of admission to the College. The Registrar, it seems, forwarded a copy of this circular to the Principal of every Arts College, but the students were kept entirely in the dark about it. Less than forty students remain to be admitted and the Syndicate in fairness to them must move in the matter, as it did in 1920 when, as Dr. Ranina said, "exactly the same thing had happened."

IRISH SITUATION.

HEAVY FIGHTING IN DUBLIN.

ATTACK ON O'CONNELL STREET STRONGHOLD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Heavy fighting took place in Dublin this forenoon. The Free State troops employed smoke bombs to cover their rushes against the O'Connell Street stronghold, in which they hurled grenades, while, simultaneously, armoured cars were keeping up a heavy machinegun fire on the buildings, whole few defenders were compelled repeatedly to change positions by means of tunnels in order to concentrate the defence at particular points. The O'Connell Street is identical to the sackville Street

FURTHER SHOOTING IN BELFAST

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

There was further shooting in Belfast last night and one man was killed. The police raided premises in Sultan Street and seized documents referring to I. R. A. operations in Belfast and arrested seven men.

PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION.

ABOLISHED BY ULSTER SENATE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

The Ulster Senate has passed a bill abolishing proportional representation in the County Council, Urban and Rural elections.

MAIL SERVICES RESUMED IN S. IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

The Postmaster General announces that the mail service in West and South Ireland has been re-established, but is subject to considerable delay.

BOTTOMLEY TO BE EXPELLED FROM COMMONS.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR BYE-ELECTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Political correspondents state that a resolution is to be moved in the House of Commons next week expelling Horatio Bottomley from the House. The seat at South Hackney will thus become vacant and preparations for the bye-election have already been commenced. It is not thought that Bottomley will appear at the bar of the House when the motion is put.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Bottomley's appeal has been dismissed and original sentence of seven years' penal servitude holds good.

PROSECUTION OF GERARD BEVAN BY AUSTRIAN POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

Vienna.—The Austrian police have decided to prosecute Gerard Bevan for assaulting the detectives at the time of his arrest. The trial will be held shortly. The punishment which can be inflicted is from six months to one year's imprisonment. Meanwhile extradition proceedings are taking their normal causes, involving negotiations with the British Legation, Austrian Foreign Office, the Ministry of Justice and Criminal Court.

CABLE ITEMS.

The enquiries at Oldham elicit the information that orders for over a million spindles from Messrs. Platts for China have, at any rate, been much exaggerated. The orders were never given on such a large scale.

A Strassburg message reports three persons killed and thirty injured by a derailment of the Strassburg-Paris express near Sarreburg.

Amsterdam.—The Battavische Oil Company denies the statement of the State Department contained in the Washington telegram of 29th June that eighty-five employees of La Corona Company are held prisoners on Mexican bandits.

Melbourne.—After a meeting of the Seamens' Union in Sydney it was announced that seamen will be permitted to offer their services for the liner "Larcs-Bay."

Warsaw.—The Polish Government has given the Indo-European Telegraph Company a concession for part of their line from Scheidemuehl on the west via Thorn and Warsaw to Rowno on the east. The Soviet Government has also promised a concession for the Persian frontier.

Cairo.—It is announced that an agreement has been reached between shipping companies and shippers for cotton to be carried to the United Kingdom and the United States at twenty-five shillings and thirty shillings a ton respectively.

KENYA HIGHLANDS.

TO BE RESERVED FOR WHITES?

UNCOMPROMISING COLONIAL ATTITUDE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

In the course of examining the conditions in Kenya during the Colonial Office debate in the House of Commons, the Hon. Mr. E. F. L. Wood said that after further discussing the Indian question with Lord Winterton, he was far from unhopeful of the possibility of an agreement. He hesitated to express confidence, but they had obtained the first conditions of the solution of these difficulties, which was a very clear mutual appreciation of their great complexity.

Mr. Churchill was always prepared to offer the Indians an exclusive use of other lands outside the highlands, but, with reference to that area, he considered that their hands were tied by past history. In his opinion, throwing the highlands open to the universal colonisation would be inconsistent with the understanding on which the settlers were induced to settle there.

Mr. Wood laid emphasis on his statement that a settlement of the Indian question must be regarded in the light of practical, stubborn facts of Kenya. He reminded the House that the natives' interests in this connexion were sometimes in danger of being overlooked.

Mr. Wood warned the House against jeopardising the situation by endeavouring to impose a solution which was likely to lead to a violent action or disturbances.

LATER.

Mr. Ormsby Core said he thought Kenya should be regarded as a country neither Indian nor European but primarily an African country governed in the interests of the natives. He did not regret the restriction of all non-African immigration.

Mr. Guiness complained that Indians were obtaining preference in immigration over Europeans because they were not compelled to despite so much. He declared the grant of Indian claims would mean complete supremacy of Indians over all other races and he referred to the blank record of the East African Indians in wartime.

Lieut.-Col. F. E. Fremantil laid stress on the necessity of improving the Colonial Health Services and particularly referred to the water supply of Mauritius.

Mr. Wood was disinclined to say offhand if the likelihood of further reductions of taxation in Uganda would affect cotton duties.

Mr. Churchill, he added, was exploring the possibilities of the native as producer in Kenya without prejudicing the European needs.

COLONIAL ESTIMATES.

DEPRESSION IN MALAYA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

In the House of Commons to-day, introducing the Colonial Office estimates, the Hon. Mr. E. F. L. Wood dwelt on the Colonial Empire's debt of gratitude to the Prince of Wales, whose self-sacrifice and devotion it was impossible to exaggerate.

Mr. Wood emphasised that the present was a difficult period through which all the Colonies were passing, notably Malaya, the West Indies and all African colonies; but, as a result of the special efforts which they were making, they were succeeding in balancing their budgets.

The depression notably prevalent in Malaya was owing to the condition of the rubber industry. There was no part of the Empire for which the House should feel a warmer sympathy. (Cheers.) Malaya, in the days of prosperity, gave generously to the Motherland. (Cheers.) He wished that he could say that he saw an issue out of the present difficulties, but he was afraid that it depended rather upon the general World recovery.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

In the House of Commons, Sir William Davison asked whether the exchange compensation allowance for the Indian Civil Service would be restored in view of the fact that since its abolition adjustments to pay on a time scale brought practically no relief to any Civil Servant; whilst in many cases it had occasioned a loss.

Lord Winterton replied that the answer was in the negative.

BURMESE ASSOCIATION.

Replying to Col. Wedgwood, Lord Winterton stated that he was not aware that the General Council of the Burmese Association while discussing the advisability of co-operating with the formation of the new Legislative Council, had been served with notices under the Criminal Procedure Code and declared an illegal meeting.

FIRE ON BOARD "MEGNA"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

It is reported from Durban that the British steamer "Megna" on passage from Calcutta and Rangoon to the West Indies and Cuba and due on July 6th has caught fire in number three hold and the cargo had to be discharged.

PALESTINE MANDATE.

ZIONSIM IN THE ASCENDANT.

SIR W. JOYNSON-HICKS' STRICTURES

MR. CHURCHILL DEFENDS RUTENBERG CONCESSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

The Palestine Mandate and the concession granted in Palestine to the Russian, Rutenberg, were subjects of a lively debate in the House of Commons to-day. It was initiated by Sir William Joynson Hicks who attacked the growing Zionist influence in Palestine and said the real trouble as the way in which Zionists were permitted with the connivance of government to control the whole government of Palestine. Sir W. Joyson Hicks accused the Zionists of aiming at a Jewish Commonwealth and this had aroused Arab suspicions. He attributed the genesis of the Rutenberg scheme to the fact that the officials of Palestine were bearing in mind that the country would be a Jews' National Home. Hicks quoted numerous requests for concessions from Englishmen, Arabs and others which had been turned down on the ground that the Administration did not possess authority pending the conclusion of the Turkish peace treaty. He described the Rutenberg scheme as most astonishing. By it the whole of Palestine was tied up for two years whether Rutenberg got money or not.

Sir William Joyson Hicks asserted that the Rutenberg scheme did not provide for extensive irrigation and described a scheme which had been submitted by two of the most eminent Indian engineers, embracing 1,200,000 acres of Palestine. He criticised the soundness of part of the scheme and questioned Rutenberg's antecedents. He asked for the appointment of a committee to enquire into this concession.

DEFENCE OF RUTENBERG SCHEME.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH IN PRAISE OF JEWISH EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

London, July 5.

Mr. Churchill reminded some of the principal critics on the present occasion that they had supported the Balfour declaration when it was before the House. He described in picturesque terms the great revival of agriculture in Palestine through Jewish effort and commented upon their installation of works, from which Arabs in common with others had benefited. He declared that if the Palestinean Arabs had been left to themselves they would not have undertaken in a thousand years any steps towards irrigation and electrification. He declared that the Rutenberg scheme was framed on exactly the same lines and was considered in the same spirit as other Crown Colony schemes. He showed that the Rutenberg scheme alone had been submitted in the long interval after the High Commissioner had publicly announced in July, 1921 that he was authorised to entertain applications for concessions. Previously, applications had been turned down because, the Government believed they were not empowered to consider them.

Mr. Churchill declared the scheme was powerfully supported financially and was of a non-profit making character. Its support was its foremost feature. He defended Rutenberg's personal character and pointed out that expense in Palestine was being reduced within four years from eight to one million sterling, which was not excessive in view of the ever growing importance of the Suez Canal.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SALARY.

MOTION FOR REDUCTION DEFEATED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

The attack on the Palestine mandate and the Ruthenburg concession to-day in the House of Commons was made the ground for a motion to reduce Mr. Churchill's salary.

Sir William Joyson-Hicks, who moved the resolution, charged the Zionists with aiming at complete control over the Palestine Government.

The motion was defeated by 292 votes to 35.

PURE SPECULATION.

NO AUTHORITY FOR RETIREMENT REPORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

The newspaper statements regarding the Cabinet re-shuffle are described in the Downing Street as a pure speculation.

The Foreign Office announces that there is no authority for the report of an impending retirement of Lord Curzon, who is returning to London on Friday with his health almost completely restored. He has been advised to complete cure for phlebitis by three weeks' treatment in France.

KING MEETS ATLANTIC FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

King George, aboard the yacht "Victoria and Albert," met the Atlantic Fleet of ninety ships in the Channel fifty miles from the Bay to-day. After the inspection, the Fleet returned to anchorage, where his Majesty will visit the ships to-morrow.

On Thursday, the King, aboard H.M.S. "Queen Elizabeth," will witness gunnery tests in the Channel. The most important feature will be an air attack on the former German warship "Nuernberg."

CREATION OF MARKET FOR EMPIRE COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

Lord Derby presided to-day at the meeting of the British Cotton Growers' Association. The reports showed that the work of fostering the growth and creating a market for the Empire cotton during the past year had been conspicuously successful.

LATE MR. HENRY HERBERT WILLS.

LEAVES A MILLION AND A HALF FOR CHARITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

Henry Herbert Wills, director of the Imperial Tobacco Company left £2,700,000. He bequeated a million and half to charity, including £7,000 each to the Church of England Zenana Missionary Society and to the Bishops of Chotanagpur and Calcutta.

CRICKET RESULTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Surrey beat Essex on first innings.

Hobbs made sixty, and Shepherd seventy-three.

Kent beat Warwickshire by 125 runs.

Woolley made 63. His bowling analyses were eight for fifty-two, and six for 39.

Gloucestershire beat Worcestershire on the 1st innings.

Yorkshire beat Guamorgan by an innings and 103 runs.

Oldroyd scored 143 runs, and Rhodes 110.

Derbyshire beat Somerset on the first innings.

Sussex beat Leicestershire by one innings and 27 runs.

The match between Hampshire and Nottinghamshire was drawn. George Gunn made 180 not out, and Kennedy 110 not out.

TENNIS IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Ten thousand people waited for the day's play at Wimbledon for hours in the pouring rain, which ceased at five o'clock. Only the protected centre court was then fit for play.

Anderson qualified to enter the semi-final by beating O'Hara Wood by six-three, six-three, two-six, two-six, six-four. Anderson was erratic and uncertain, but he took the last set in a brilliant fashion.

Madamoiselle Lenglen entered the semi-final by beating Miss Ryan six-one, eight-six.

There was no further play.

SHELL TRANSPORT AND TRADING CO

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

The annual meeting of the Shell Transport and Trading Company was held to-day in the Cannon Street Hotel. The chairman, Mr. Walter Samuel, after referring to the decrease in the dividend from thirty-five per cent to 27½ per cent for the year and the decrease in the total income of 2,042,000 sterling as not unexpected in the year of the industrial depression, said that it had been rumoured that a large amount of money they raised recently was for the fighting fund. He was not aware whence the rumour originated, but certainly not from the Board which did not desire and did not intend to fight anyone.

Mr. Samuel said that they had raised money with the intention of employing it usefully in forwarding the Company's business.

In the port of Karachi for the week ended June 30th the imports were 11,388 tons, exports 19,186 tons, total 30,574 tons. An average of 69 berths were occupied as against 77 in the previous week, but there was a slight increase in the tonnage handled. The arrival list is filling up and an improvement may be looked for. Two ships left the port during the week with 1,170 pilgrims for Jeddah.

IF N. C. O. FAILED.

PUNJAB TO BLAME.

PT. NEHRU ON HINDU-MUSLIM UNITY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Lahore was held last night when Hakim Ajmal Khan and Pandit Moti Lal Nehru addressed the gathering on the Congress programme and the present political situation. The Deputy Commissioner and senior Superintendent of Police were present at the meeting. Hakim Ajmal Khan detailed the activities of Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee, emphasised Hindu-Muslim unity and asked the people not to lose faith in the Congress Programme.

Pandit Motilal Nehru, who spoke for about an hour, in the course of his speech said that if the Non-Cooperation movement failed, the blame would be laid at the door of the Punjab as it was for the sufferings of the Punjab that Mahatma Gandhi launched the Non-Cooperation movement, and the whole country took up the cause and joined in the struggle whole heartedly. It greatly pained him, he said that during the course of their evidence in Lahore, they had to hear that relations between Hindus and Musalmans in the Punjab were not very cordial. Swaraj would be impossible without Hindu-Muslim unity. It was, therefore, of the highest importance that they should promote better feelings between Hindus and Muslims, if they wanted to shake off foreign domination, and if they wanted liberty they must unite and carry out the Congress Programme with redoubled energy. It was well known to every body and he could prove from the State documents and other Services that the only policy by which they were being governed or could be governed by any foreign nation was the policy of divide and rule, and creation of disunion among Hindu and Musalmans. If the people of the Punjab were still disunited, he would like to see them subjected to severer tyrannies and repression than the had been so that they might come face to face with the realities of things. He had to tell them these things because he loved the Punjab and its people, and had a feeling heart for them.

Maulana Abdul Majid of Badam was the last speaker and the meeting dispersed late at midnight.

PRIVATE PROPERTY SUB-COMMISSION

COUNCIL OF COMMISSARIES' DECREE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 4.

TheHague.—M. Litvinoff has handed the Commission the text of the decree issued by the Council of Commissaries in May enforcing some undertaking by the Soviets regarding private property. The Decree admits the rights to property acquired since May, but not retrospective. The Decree is regarded here as a move in the right direction.

Two hours' meeting of the Private Property Sub-commission developed into a wrangle in which the non-Russian members rejected M. Litvinoff's questionnaire (cabled on July first) as useless and impossible.

FRENCH REPARATION SCHEME

GERMAN LABOUR TO WORK IN FRANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Paris.—The Cabinet has decided to forward to the Reparations Commission the first section of the reparation scheme drawn up by M. Trocquer, the Minister for Public Works. Under this scheme German labour would be employed throughout France for the rebuilding of roads, waterways and other public works at a cost of twenty billion francs.

GANG OF POLITICAL ASSASINS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 4.

Berlin.—It is stated that Herr Maximillan Harden's assailants belong to the same circles as the man suspected of complicity in the assassination of Dr. Rathenau in connection with which the police of Allenstein, in East Prussia, have effected further arrests.

GERMAN REPUBLICANS' MASS DEMONSTRATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Berlin.—The mass demonstration on behalf of the Republic has generally passed off quietly all over Germany. There were minor disturbances in Cologne, Magdeburg, Stuttgart and Zittau.

RUSSO-GERMAN TREATY.

THIRD READING PASSED IN REICHSTAG.

LONDON, July 4.

Berlin.—The Reichstag has passed the third reading of the Treaty of Rapallo concluded at Genoa between Germany and Russia.

Tokio.—Cabinet has approved plans for the reorganisation of Japanese Army, which will involve retrenchment of about fifty thousand enlisted soldiers.

THE "SERVANT"

EDITOR SENTENCED.

PREFERS IMPRISONMENT TO PAYING FINE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, July 4.

At the police court to-day Mr. A. Z. Khan, Third Presidency Magistrate, delivered judgment in the "Servant" defamation case.

In this case Mr. F. W. Kidd, Deputy Commissioner, Calcutta Police, charged Babus Promotho Nath Mukherjee and Ramindra Nath Ghose, Editor and Printer respectively of the daily newspaper "Servant" with having defamed the complainant by publishing a report of a meeting. It was stated in that report that in breaking a meeting which was being held on a plot of land near the house of Mr. C. R. Das the complainant brutally assaulted a Bengali lady Hem Nalini Ghose. After the publication of the report the Government issued a communique contradicting that report and subsequently Mr. Kidd brought the present case. The Magistrate found both the accused guilty.

The editor was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. five hundred in default three months' simple imprisonment and the printer was fined Rs. one hundred in default one month's simple imprisonment.

Both the accused refused to pay the fine and were sent to jail.

AN EDITOR SENTENCED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, July 5.

A Jhansi report says that the Deputy Magistrate of Jhansi has convicted and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 507 I.P.C Mr. Ved Narain Bajpai, Editor and publisher of the "Phakkar" newspaper of Cawnpore. It is alleged that the offence consisted in publishing a paragraph in which the police of Jhansi were threatened that they would be killed like bad bugs if they continued their injustice. They were reminded that Jhansi was the land where a Khashtriya woman had confounded the English.

STUDY OF CHINESE LANGUAGE.

PROPOSAL FOR PROVIDING FACILITIESIN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM).

LONDON, July 5.

Chau Hsin-Chu the Acting Chinese Minister to Britain proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Chalmers, the Chairman of the Royal Asiatic Society, on the occasion of the presentation of the Triennial Gold Medal to Professor Herbert Giles, Chinese Professor at the Cambridge University, eulogised the great work of Prof. Giles on behalf of China and declared that there were at present far too few students of the Chinese language. Therefore, ancient Chinese literature, history and philosophy must largely remain an unknown field. He expressed the opinion that one of the chief difficulties was inability of the students who were obliged to earn their own living and simultaneously to devote themselves to the wholehearted study of the language. The Chinese people were, therefore, very keenly interested in the suggestion that the British Government should earmark certain sums of money derived from the Far East for promoting Anglo-Chinese education and thereby foster a better understanding between the peoples of the East and the West.

CENTRE OF EASTERN ARTISTIC CULTURE.

PROF. W. ROTHERSTEIN'S SUGGESTION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 5.

At the *conversazione* of the India Society to-night, Prof. William Rothersteis appealed for more serious sense of interest and responsibility in England towards the great artistic and literary culture of India. European scholars who were unable to travel to Asia should find in London, he said, a centre of Eastern artistic culture and a building containing the India Office Library and a noble collection of Indian paintings, sculptures and objects of art should form the centre where the European and the Indian students could meet on common grounds. They thought of India too often in political terms only and did not pay sufficient attention to her magnificent contribution to world culture.

SOVIET FLEET VISIT ENZELI.

WELCOME ON BEHALF OF PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 4.

Moscow.—The "Isvestia" reports that the Soviet fleet visiting Enzeli had a splendid welcome. The Governor-General of Gilan made a special journey to Enzeli to greet the fleet on behalf of the Persian Government and in an address of welcome he thanked the Soviet Government for radically changing the Tsarist policy which crushed Persia. He welcomed the naval visit as strengthening friendship between Russia and Persia.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

THE ARMENIANS.

(TRANSLATED BY K. K. ATHAVALE.)

Like the Greeks, the Armenians constitute, within the Ottoman Empire, a nation, organised around religious chiefs, certain of whose political and administrative attributes are officially recognised. Thus the Armenian nation has three heads of unequal importance: the Gregorian Patriarch, the Catholic Patriarch, and the head of the Protestant Armenians. This frightful misfortune which befell this people during the course of the years of war has resulted in drawing closer the bonds of solidarity between the three confessions. At the time of Mons Pernot's last visit to Constantinople, the Gregorian Patriarch, the Vicar-General of the Catholic Patriarchate and the Protestant chief of the Armenians met together once a week in order to take joint decisions relating to the interests of the nation. Before 1914, out of a total population of two and half millions, there were a hundred thousand Catholics. The occupation of some of the Eastern Vilayets by the British forces has now perceptibly increased the number of Protestants. Nevertheless, the great majority of the Armenian nation continues to be made up by the Gregorians.

The Gregorian Patriarch of Constantinople has under his religious, administrative, and political jurisdiction all the Gregorians of the Empire. Moreover, his purely religious jurisdiction extends over the Armenians of Bulgaria, Roumania, and Egypt. Forty-five dioceses owe allegiance to the Patriarchal See. A national Asembly of 140 elected deputies chooses the Patriarch and the members of the two Councils which assist him in his work. The ecclesiastical Council and the lay Council each comprises 14 members, and they were last renewed—the former in May and the latter in April 1921. As to the Patriarch, Monsignor Zaven, he is occupying the Constantinople See since the end of 1913.

Armenian Autonomy Under Turkey.

While the ecclesiastical Council remains confined in the religious administration, the lay Council directs and controls the political and social life of the nation by means of a number of Commissions whose members are nominated by itself. There are economic, financial, and judicial commissions, as well as commissions of Public Instruction, of Legacies and Testaments, of the Convents and of the Hospitals. The actual form of this most complete organisation dates from the most tranquil and most prosperous epochs known to the Armenians since the Turkish conquest. That is, the period comprised between the years 1830 and 1870, and which had its apogee in the year 1860. It saw the Armenians in the capital occupying the highest public offices, and those of the provinces enjoying justice and relative security. An Armenian bourgeoisie or middle class, rich, educated, and active, acquired an increasingly great importance in the Municipal affairs of the towns as well as in the political and economic life of the Empire. It was the period which gave rise to the great movement of national awakening, and whose tendencies were well defined by the Constitution of 1860. Everywhere the notables opened schools to which the people resorted in great numbers. They returned to the national tongue, which many of the Armenians had abandoned in order to adopt the Turkish language. They founded newspapers and periodicals, and the literary renaissance was translated into novels, dramas, and, particularly, into songs and ballads.

Armenian Treachery.

At first the Turks appeared indifferent about this national awakening. "A people who sang," said they, "had no thought of revolt in their minds," and Ali Pasha described the Constitution of 1860 as "a square wheel impossible to move." But they began to have their doubts when they saw the Armenians appealing to Europe and invoking her intervention in the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire. The first attempt of this kind was made with the Grand Duke Nicholas, almost under the walls of Constantinople, and resulted in the insertion of Article 16 in the treaty of San Stefano. A few months later, an Armenian delegation repaired to Berlin. The sole result of its efforts, however, was the famous Article 61 of the treaty of Berlin, whereby the Powers promised to Armenia a certain number of reforms, whose execution was entrusted to the Constantinople Government.

The Sudden Emergence of the German Emperor.

The promise was illusory and the confidence in its fulfilment most ill-placed. It is true that the British, in the years following the Egyptian occupation, frequently and most energetically intervened for recommending the prompt realisation of the reforms announced; and the Article 61 had become the pivot of British policy in the Levant. Abdul Hamid replied with soft words to the British Ambassador in Constantinople, and at the same time himself instigated in Asia the extermination of the Armenians by the Kurds. The German Government supported with all its might the cruel policy of the Sultan, even if it did not actually goad him into its adoption. What need to recall the horror of the massacres carried out at Sassoon in 1894, and at Van, Erzeroum, Kharput, and Diarbekir, in 1895-96? Europe and America, both shook with indignation. The British Blue books of 1896 on the subject, and the French Yellow-book of the same year have both conveyed to the knowledge of the civilized world the official balance sheet of these abominable operations. It remains to be shown what part of indirect but real responsibility some great European Powers had in these massacres and those which followed them, and how their rivalries and intrigues alone have rendered possible the conception and the prolonged application of a system which unanimous Europe could condemn and abolish in three days. But England desired to hold Russia in leash, and Russia, England; then, Germany desired to have a hand in the game and, at the moment when Christian blood streamed in floods in Asia Minor, people heard a Christian Prince, to wit, the German Emperor, publicly assuring with his friendship the red Sultan, the orderer of the massacres. The Armenian people were systematically decimated and their national movement took, by the force of circumstances, a new form—that of the revolutionary committees and conspiracies from which they have not yet fully emerged.

The two Armenian Patriarchates of Constantinople wished to place at M. Pernot's disposal documents and statistics which explain how a Christian nation which numbered in 1914 more than two million individuals, to-day counts only 5,92,000 souls: All others have been destroyed, or deported, or compelled to leave their country. M. Pernot asked Monsignor Nazlian, Vicar-General and director of the Armenian Catholic Patriarchate, what he thought about the future of his people. At this particular moment Cilicia had not been evacuated by the French troops, and Monsignor Nazlian flattered himself with the hope that an *Armenian home* might be constituted in that region, under the protection of France. He had no doubt at all that the Armenians of the East would flock in masses to join their brothers of Cilicia, and thus a sufficiently numerous population would be found ready on the spot to work an exceptionally fertile country. The territories of Northern Mesopotamia which France had not yet ceded to the Turks appeared to lend themselves readily to this problematic migration, since they formed, via Diarbekir, Orfa, and Marache, like a great communication lobby between the Eastern Vilayets and Cilicia.

Amongst the Gregorians, they hugged to their heart the regions comprising Cesarea, Tarsus, Mersina, and Adana; but they were still more preoccupied with the lot reserved for the Eastern Vilayets. M. Pernot quotes the views of a very clear-sighted and well-informed Gregorian Armenian, whom he consulted and who explained to him the opinion of his fellow-countrymen touching the two questions.

Retrospective.

"You have seen," he remarked, "How the Armenians of the South—those of Cilicia and of little Armenia—had welcomed the French when they arrived, and with what enthusiasm they had ranged themselves under the authority of France. The raising of an Armenian legion commanded by French officers, appeared to them as the reply to their own national aspirations, and the visible expression of a great French policy in the Orient. But the British took fright and commenced to intrigue. Very soon, there were risings and conflicts with the population. France consented to withdraw the officers of the Foreign Legion who were adored by the Armenians, and replaced them by others. The new-comers took up in Cilicia a Mussalman policy. Our compatriots considered that they were betrayed, and returned to the British fold. This volte-face succeeded but in a mediocre manner. To-day, our people are anxious and undecided and know only this that their nation was the victim of an Anglo-French rivalry in the Orient.

"In Northern Armenia, or, if you prefer it, in the Oriental Vilayets, the chief care of England was always to arrest the progress of Russia. The possession of the Armenian plateau meant the door wide open, on *one* side, through Mesopotamia into Anatolia, and on the other, over the Caucasus into Persia. It was therefore inevitable that there should be a clash between Russia and England for the mastery of this bit of the globe.

"In London, one could distinguish two currents of opinion on this subject. The old officers from India and the East, the India office men, that is, recommended a good understanding with the Turks so as to maintain the more easily, in their subservience, thanks to the support of the Sultan-Khalif, the Mussalman populations of the British Empire; and so as to have power, in case of need, of opposing Turkish forces to any enterprise of the Russians in Asia. On the other hand Mr. Gladstone and the Liberals required that they should liberate the Christians of the Orient from the Mussalman servitude which pressed heavily on them.

"The first tendency was the most favored for a long time. That was why, at the Congress of 1878, England, docilely followed by France, replaced article 16 of the treaty of San Stefano by article 61 of the treaty of Berlin. To the obligatory reforms required in the eight Eastern Vilayets, they thus substituted optional reforms which the Ottoman Empire would realise according to their possibilities or according to its sweet will. England feared that Russia by taking on herself the execution of the reforms in Armenia or the supervision of their application, might finish by becoming the mistress of the country. She preferred, therefore, to confide this mission to the Turks, more readily perhaps, because she thereby got an excuse to seize, the isle of Cyprus as pledge and to retain it till such time as the reforms were accomplished. And the interest of England then centred in the non-fulfilment of the reforms.

"In the meanwhile the British Government sent into Armenia Military consuls, whose reports regularly denounced the delay in the execution of the reforms, and the excesses committed by the Turks. The men in authority, however, did not wish to heed the Consuls, and in the end they recalled them. But betweenwhiles, the Liberal current made headway in England. The efforts of Russia to penetrate still deeper into Asia stranded one after the other. England ceased to rely on the Turks, and with the consent of the United States, took in hand the cause of the Eastern Christians. It was then that, to our misfortune, Germany appeared on the scene. Without hesitation she ranged herself on the side of our persecutors, and recommended, as the best solution of the Armenian problem, the systematic extermination of the Christians of Asia Minor by deportation and by massacre. A massacre, you know what it is. To understand what deportation means in a country where there are no roads, where neither stocks of provisions, nor regular supplies of food exist, it is enough to quote here a single remark from the *Recits Merovingiens of M. Angustin Thierry*: *"en Turquie d'Asie, la deportation, c'est la mort."*

The success of the German policy in the Orient might, perhaps, have resulted in drawing closer England and Russia on this particular terrain. The might of Germany attained its apogee the day she succeeded in launching Turkey into the world war, with the double object of beating Russia in the Black Sea and in the Caucasus, and of checkmating the supremacy of England in the East, by menacing Egypt, and, perhaps, India as well. But the Russian Empire tumbled down like a pack of cards, and once more, the outlook for us became changed. England, with great hurry, installed herself in the Caucasus and in Armenia. Unhappily, the British, who know very well how to profit by an occasion, do not care to take forethought. Their enterprises are always long and costly improvisations. When they occupy a country they commence by piling error upon error. Gradually experience makes them thoughtful, and they mend their ways; but the result of the previous errors is not wiped out. Between the English and the Armenians misunderstandings occurred which nothing could have dissipated.

On the top of this came the armistice, and soon after, the Anatolian movement. At the same time the Russian Bolshevists invaded Caucasia and Armenia. We had then a very clear impression that the British would arrive at an understanding with Mustafa Kemal Pasha over our heads. What saved us from such a catastrophe was simply the clumsiness of the Turkish Dictator and the obstinacy of a section of his entourage. When they saw that an understanding with the Nationalists was impossible, the English again took to protecting us, and instigated the Greeks to fall on the Nationalists. In the West, they think that the Greeks had failed miserably; but we, who know them, we consider that they have succeeded far beyond our expectations. That however, does not prevent us from looking upon British tactics in this regard as most imprudent. Why! to entrust the policy, the prestige, and in fact all the interests of the West to 1,50,000 Hellenes! If they are now beaten, there is no longer any barrier or obstacle to the violences of the Turks, and perhaps, to the invasion of the Russians. Could want of foresight and levity be pushed much further?

Anglo-French Rivalry.

"It thus appears to us that the solution of the Eastern problem has been completely and exclusively subordinated to the composition of the conflict which has placed France and England at loggerheads in the Orient. As long as France and England do not come to an agreement, no reform and no organisation are possible, neither in the case of Armenia, nor in that of any other region of Western Asia. For want of such accord, the Christian peoples of the East who long for independence, or, at least, for tranquillity will look for them in vain during fifty years or in a century. Henceforth the Turks are very weak, both in numbers and material strength, to maintain us under their yoke: alone, they are powerless; but they know, and we know likewise, that as long as the rivalry between any of the two Great Powers continues, they will always find one of the two to support them at our expense. Such is the tragic fate of the Oriental nations, which, if they had been left to themselves, might have quarrelled and beaten each other, but would certainly have ended by coming to an understanding. All hope of living in peace disappeared from their horizon, on the day they saw coming, to the help of their oppressors, imperious and formidable auxiliaries, the Great Western Protectors."

KHILAFAT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

SITTINGS AT DELHI AND LAHORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, June 5.

The Khilafat Enquiry Committee held its first sitting at Delhi on the 2nd instant. Maulana Abdul Majid, Messrs. Moazzimali, Tasaduqahmad Khan, and Dr. Sherwani, examined four witnesses, namely, Messrs. Abdul Majeed, Khwaja Kutbuddin, Nasirali and Kazi Abbashussain.

The Committee arrived at Lahore, yesterday, where Maulana Abdulkadir Saheb joined the Committee.

Two witnesses have been examined, and more will be taken up to-day. The proceedings are not open to public or the Press.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

Oudh witnesses will be examined at Cawnpore on the 6th instant, while the U. P. witnesses at Allahabad on the 7th and 8th.

Nawab Ismailkhan is arranging for the examination of the U. P. witnesses. From Allahabad, the Committee reaches Jubbulpore and Nagpur, where evidence will be recorded from the 9th to the 12th instant. Afterwards Akola will be reached on the 13th, and Ahmedabad on the 15th morning, where Sind, Ajmer and Gujarat witnesses will be examined. The Committee reaches Bombay on the 17th.

All Provincial Khilafat Committees are instructed to have their witnesses ready for examination with written statements on the days the Committee visits their respective Provincial headquarters and other places mentioned.

MOULVI AHMEDALI GAGGED.

PROHIBITED FROM ADDRESSING MEETINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KHULNA, July 4.

Moulvi Ahmedali, a member of the All-India Congress Committee who arrived here on Monday has been served with a notice prohibiting him from addressing public meetings.

EDITOR AND PRINTER OF "AZAD HIND" ARRESTED.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, July 4.

Messrs. Abdul Latiff and Amir Ali, the Editor and the Printer respectively of "Azad Hind" Urdu Journal were arrested to-day under warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 124 I. P. C. for publishing in the said paper an article alleged to be an extract from a Northern India Urdu journal. Both were offered bail when produced before the Magistrate but the Editor refused while the other availed of it. The case will come for hearing on the 14th instant.

MR. GANDHI AND THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

MR. ANDREWS ON MAHATMA'S FAITH

In his introduction to the new edition of "Mahatma Gandhi's speeches and writings" published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan &Co., Mr. C. F. Andrews writes as follows:—

I have heard him (Mr. Gandhi) say, again and again, to those who were in highest authority: "If I did not believe that racial equality was to be obtained within the British Empire, I should be a rebel."

At the close of the great and noble passive resistance struggle in South Africa, he explained his own standpoint in Johannesburg, in his fare-well words, as follows:—

"It is my knowledge, right or wrong, of the British constitution, which has bound me to the British Empire. Tear that constitution to shreds, and my loyalty will also be torn to shreds. On the other hand, keep it intact, and you hold me bound unreservedly in its service. The choice has lain before us, who are Indians in South Africa, either to sunder ourselves from the British Empire, or to struggle by means of passive resistance in order that the ideals of the British Constitution may be preserved,—but only *those* ideals. The theory of racial equality in the eyes of the Law, once recognised, can never be departed from; and its principle, must at all costs be maintained,—the principle, that is to say, that in all the legal codes, which bind the Empire together, there shall be no racial taint, no racial distinction, no colour disability."

I have summarised, in the above statement, the speech which Mahatma Gandhi delivered on a very memorable occasion at Johannesburg, before a European audience, and I do not think that he has ever departed from the convictions which he then uttered in public. What has impressed me most of all, has been his unlimited patience. Even now, when he has again been imprisoned by the present rulers of the British Empire, who have charge of Indian affairs, he has not despaired of the British Empire itself. According to his own opinion, it is these rulers themselves who have been untrue to the underlying principle of that Empire.

A short time before Mahatma Gandhi's arrest when I was with him in Ahmedabad, he blamed me very severely indeed for my lack of faith in the British connexion and for my publicly putting forward a demand for complete independence. He said to me openly that I had done a great deal of mischief by such advocacy of independence. If I interpret him rightly his own position at that time was this. He had lost faith in the British Administration in India,—it was a Satanic Government. But he had not lost faith in the British Constitution itself. He still believed that India could remain within the British Empire on the basis of racial equality, and that the principle of racial equality would come out triumphantly vindicated after the present struggle in India was over. Indeed, he held himself to be the champion of that theory, and the upholder of the British Constitution.

Whether that belief, which he has held so persistently and patiently all these years, will be justified at last, time alone can show. I remember how impressed was at the time by the fact that he, who had been treated so disgracefully time after time in South Africa, should still retain his faith in the British character. I said to him, "It would almost seem as if you had no more faith in my own countrymen than I have myself." He said to me, "That may be true,"—and I felt deeply his implied rebuke.

I have gone through carefully the words he employed later at the time of his trial, and in spite of all that he said with such terrible severity concerning the evil effect of British Rule in India, I do not think that he has actually departed from the position which runs through all the speeches in this book from begnning to end. He still trusts that the temper and character of the British people will change for the better, and that the principle of racial equality will finally be acknowledged in actual deed, not merely in word. If that trust is realised, then he is prepared to remain within the British Empire. But if that trust is ultimately shattered, then he will feel that at last the time has come to sever once and for all the British connexion.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 5.

The activity of the Bombay Monsoon is still largely confined to the west coast but the Bay current has given abundant rain in the Gangetic plain and the western disturbance has introduced Monsoon rain into the Punjab. A depression has appeared in the north of the Bay. Rain fall has been nearly general in lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, east of United Provinces, east of Central India, on the west coast of the Peninsula, north of Madras coast, local in upper Burma, Bengal, west of United Provinces, Gujarat, east of Central Provinces, north of Hyderabad and Mysore. A few falls also occured in the Punjab, west of Central Provinces, Bombay and Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Port Blair one and a half inches, Victoria point one, Tavoy five, Moulmein and Bassein one and a half, Gauhati one, Silchar two, Cherrapunji five, Darjeeling three, Calcutta six, Jailpaiguri four, Falso point one, Cuttack four, Ranchi one, Daltonganj, Naya Dumka and Purnea two, Durbhanga, Patna, Gorrakhpur, Bahreich three, Benares four, Sealkot, Khushab three quarters, Sutna one and a half, Bombay and Marmagao three, Ratnagiri four, Karwar two, Mangalore one, Calicut, and Mareara one and a half.

Forecast:—Decrease in the Gangetic plain and increase on Arakan coast,

A Secunderabad message of July 5th states that His Highness the Nizam has sanctioned the purchase by his Government of five lakhs worth of shares in the Shahabad Cement Co. promoted by the Tatas conditionally that the Government be represented on the board of directors by its Finance Minister, Mr. Hyderi and the arrangement was accepted by the company.

THE "INDEPENDENT."

MR. D. G. UPSON APPOINTED EDITOR

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, July 5.

Mr. D. G. Upson formerly of the "Looker-on" and afterwards on the staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" has been appointed Editor of the "Independent." Mr. Upson has made the necessary declaration before the Magistrate and the paper will issue from the 8th instant.

AHMEDABAD MILL OWNERS' MEETING

TRIBUTE TO MAHATMA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, July 5.

In his presidential address at the Annual General Meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners Association, Sheth Mangaldass, Member of the Bombay Legislative Council, said that the past year had been a fairly prosperous one for the mill industry in Ahmedabad, though they had some of their old troubles, particularly those connected with labour. In this connection, however, he paid his humble tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, for the time and energy spent by him in the work of arbitration between Labour and Capital in Ahmedabad, and wished that Mr. Gandhi had wholly devoted himself to the betterment of working classes for which, he was so admirably fitted, both by his experience and temperament.

Referring to the revised Factory Act that has come into force from 1st July, he said that it opened up further possibilities for the operatives to improve moral condition of their children and themselves, with more frequent holidays and longer hours of leisure they would get, and hoped that its povisions would be so administered as not to cause unnecessary harrassment. Regarding the Fiscal Commission, whose report is keenly awaited, he hoped that it would give India scientific tariff in place of the existing revenue, one under which a number of imports were taxed at uniform rates of customs duty without reference to their importance for the development of industries. He further hoped that the Commission would recommend abolition of excise duty on cotton goods manufactured in India. Meanwhile, he suggested utilisation of the revenue derived from excise duty for improvement of sanitation and spread of education among the working people by whom it was indirectly contributed to the public exchequer.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

SITTING S AT LAHORE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 5.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee resumed its sitting to-day at the house of Professor Ruchi Ram and examined Sardar Mehtab Singh, ex-Deputy President of the Punjab Legislative Council and a prominent member of Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Pandit Ram Bhuj, Lala Sham Lal, President of Hissar District Congress Committee, and some other District Congress workers. Before leaving Lahore the Committee expects to examine some more provincial witnesses. Besides Hakim Ajmal Khan and three other members, Maulana Abdul Majid, Mr. Moazzum Ali, and Mr. Sherwani are sitting on the Committee as nominees of the Khilafat Committee.

NEXT SITTING AT CAWNPORE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, July 5.

The Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee left Lahore to-day for Cawnpore after examining a dozen Secretaries of the District Congress Committees, who had submitted written statements. Altogether thirty witnesses were examined by the Committee during their stay in Lahore. Prominent non-co-operators went to the railway station to see the members of the Committee off. Among other witnesses examined this morning by the Committee was Bhai Parmanand.

"MAHARASTRA" ON HOLDING IN CAMERA SITTINGS.

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, July 5.

The local "Maharasthra" says that there was no necessity for the Civil Disobedience Congress Enquiry Committee to adopt bureaucratic tactics in holding the enquiry in camera and the decision of the Committee is most surprising and disappointing from the agitation point of view. There ought to have been nothing confidential in the enquiry. Witnesses, who give their evidence frankly and boldly, have no reason to be afraid of its being published.

SAW MILL STRIKE IN RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 5.

Nearly two hundred of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation Saw Mill staff had been out for the past four days. The trade being slack the management proposed reduction of the staff, but the staff representatives asked for an all round reduction of working hours and pay instead. This was agreed to but next day the staff remained absent and are still absent.

G. O. C. SOUTHERN ARMY AT SECUNDERABAD.

(Associated Press.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 5.

Lieut.-General Sir William Marshall, the G. O. Commanding Southern Army has arrived at Secunderabad to inspect the garrison. He is the guest of the Hon. the Resident, Col. Knox and with Lady Marshall was entertained to dinner at the Residency last night.

INDIA'S HIGH INFANT MORTALITY.

HOW TO REDUCE IT.

(BY DR. T. S. DARUWALLA.)

The subject which I have discussed below must be of great importance to all who are interested in the welfare of their race. It is a true fact that a great number of infants die every year in this country, who might become healthy men and women, useful members of the State and support to their parents. This sacrifice of infant life is a blot upon our country and hence it is essential for every individual to know the proper method of dealing with the children, both in health and illness.

Now what are the causes of the tremendous mortality? I would try to answer this question, but before so answering I would like to urge the readers of the article to excuse me if any more causes than are enumerated below are left untouched by me:—

The causes of infant mortality can be divided into the following groups; (1) Causes which give rise to premature birth and some wasting diseases; (2) convulsions; (3) tubercular diseases; (4) diarrhoea; (5) whooping cough; (6) teething; (7) fevers such as measles and scarlet fever. Besides these causes, infant mortality may be due to improper and insufficient food, early marriages, and debility of the mother. The most appropriate cause of high mortality is insanitary conditions and arrangements.

The reduction of infant mortality depends much upon the ordinary nourishment of the child, entirely upon the mother's milk, from the day of its birth till it becomes four or six months old, but among some fashionable and rich people mothers do not take proper care of the children and ultimately consign children to the hands of wet-nurses or ayas.

This is the matter of great regret. It is the bounden duty of all mothers to suckle their children and neither their pleasure nor convenience should for the moment be allowed to come in the way of their doing so, but in some bad state of the mother's health it is advisable to nourish children on healthy ayas or entirely upon pure milk in quite sanitary conditions. I have seen with my own eyes that after the birth of a child some nurses feed the child with sweetened water which is full of germs. This practice must be entirely stopped as it irritates the stomach and produces colic convulsions and some other evils. In all cases the child should be put to mother's breast and if there is milk in the breast the child will obtain satisfaction and will soon sleep, but if there is no milk in the breast some stimulation must be given to the glands as well as to milk ducts to hasten their activity. As a rule the child must again be put to breast between some two or three hours after the last suckling. This process must be continued for a fortnight after birth.

Regularly as the clock comes round towards the third hour night and day the child should be put to mother's breast. This is the first rule of infant nursing, by means of which high infant mortality can be reduced, if every-body keeps this rule in mind.

It is the greatest temptation of every busy mother not to rouse the child if the child is sleeping and many are proud to say how the child slept for five or six hours. This is really a mistake. The child should be awakened at the hour and kept till it has taken the proper quantity of milk. Then the child will go to sleep at once, but if, on the other hand, the child is allowed to sleep for five or six hours continuously, the wind collects in the stomach and bowels, which will be followed by colic and convulsions.

If, on the other hand, the rule is strictly followed the child will wake up at the fixed hour and will go to sleep after its drink, and will give no further trouble whatever to the mother. Some mothers frequently put their children to breast when children are crying, this should not be done as it overloads the stomach and produces evil effects.

The mother also must take care that the child does not drink too much and hence when once the child voluntarily leaves off the nipple it should not be urged to resume it again, otherwise the child will not sleep on account of too much milk in the stomach. It sometimes happens that the proper flow of milk is not established for some days after the birth of child. In such cases a mixture containing one-third part of cow's milk and two-thirds of warm water should be given, not by spoon but through an ordinary feeding bottle, to accustom the child to the use of nipples and as the mother's milk is established the supply of this mixture should be withdrawn.

No sooner the child is born it must be put to breast in order to give it the full advantage of the collostrum which acts upon the child's bowel and aids the expulsion of material present, which is of a dark and offensive character. So under no circumstances any opening medicine should be given except the first milk which is called the collostrum. All mothers should remember that the milk agrees with their children.

A mother should not suckle her child before food or if she is too much fatigued or annoyed or when she is excited. If a mother thinks not advisable to suckle her child, she may do so by securing a wet-nurse of a very healthy condition according to the seven rules given in Midwifery or on artificial food, that is on bottle as people say.

The Karachi Port Trust Board have sanctioned the erection of a memorial drinking trough for animals at Keamari, the gift of Messrs. Cawasjee and Sons. (A. P.).

Unprecedented heavy shower lasting over three hours began in Calcutta at eight on the evening of July 4th. All the streets were flooded and traffic stopped. A large number of motor cars and tram cars were unable to run in knee deep water. Numerous carriage accidents took place and all places of amusements suspended performance.

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I occasionally hear from him now, he is stationed in an unhealthy part of Africa, but says he has had no return of his old troubles.

After returning home, in the beginning of 1920, I wrote to Mr. Walters for another consignment of the cure for a friend who was consumptive, and he experienced immediate relief became much stronger and has had no return of his ailment.

In the early part of this spring, I myself had an attack of Influenza, which left me with a persistent cough, pains in the chest and weakness. I at once wrote to Mr. Walters for his cure which arrived about a fortnight ago. After taking it TWO DAYS the pains in the chest disappeared, the cough ceased and I was feeling very much better in general health. I have the greatest faith in the cure and hope that it will soon be more widely known, as I am convinced that it does all that Mr. Walters' claims for it, and the treatment is taken at home without the necessity to interrupt one's daily routine in any way."

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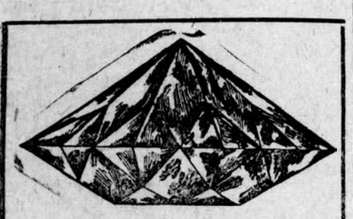

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A FEW OPINIONS AND REVIEWS.

J. G. WEATHERLEY, LONDON.—"I feel there is much in the book that is instructive. It is wonderful how much you have thought out and put together in such an attractive form. What specially interested me in your ideas is that there is so much in them, which have been found capable of being practically worked out in America and England. The book is so beautifully got up and must have cost you so much time labour and money. I should like it to get to Educational experts as well as just the ordinary man. There is so much that is good and valuable in your book that I believe it might be taken up as a text book. I wish so much that you could travel widely and get into touch with the foremost of the Educationlists of the day."

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MAHARASHTRA POLITICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—I request you to publish the following in the "Bombay Chronicle" in fairness to the Maharastra party.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that the "Bombay Chronicle" should think it necessary to attack the Maharastra party bitterly these days, leaving aside all sense of fairness and proportion, when the party is carrying on its work and activities as usual. The attack becomes all the more unintelligible when one remembers that Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande is busy at his own initiative with the work of the Compromise Committee. I believe that one would be convinced of what I say if one casts a glance at the articles in the "Bombay Chronicle" headed (1) "The Need of Faith" (25th of May). (2) "Mulshi Petha —an Explanation." (3) "A. I. C. C." (4) "The Intellectual Rebels." The last of these has this speciality about it that it puts the crown on the choice epithets and attacks on the Maharastra party in the first three articles. I believe that it will be only natural if from the attacks on the Maharastra party under the above circumstances one were to draw the conclusion that the "Bombay Chronicle" fears that the Maharastra party is likely to get many recriuts from Maharastra and other provinces if it be allowed to carry on its activities unopposed and unattacked.

It may be made known to the readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" that the fond inferences of the paper about the Maharastra party's absence in the last paragraph of the article headed "A. I. C. C." were shown to be false by the journal at the headquarters, I mean the 'Young India' of the 15th of June in one of its notes called Maharastra. What the "Chronicle" has to say against the M. party in attacking it so bitterly, may be briefly stated as follows:—(1) The Maharastra leaders have been preaching a departure from the considered programme of the Congress, particularly since *the incarceration of the Mahatma* (*Italics are mine*). (2) *(a) The* change of front shown by the intellectuals has imparted to mass inertia unprecedented stimulus and set it going at a furious rate. (b) In Maharastra proper and Marathi C. P. the rank and file has protested but it produced no effect on the Maharastra leaders. (3) The campaign of these will end in the inevitable though not intended result of wrecking the National unity and solidarity (4) Their recent action (the resumption of practice in Law Courts) has brought matters to a standstill in their own province of Maharastra. (5) The M. party dil not even accept the principle of Non-co-operation though it professed to do so. (6) The underlying motive has been to make Poona once more the head and heart of India and revive the glory of Maharastra at the point it was interrupted under the last of the Baji Raos. (7) Maharastra leaders proud of their old glory seem to forget that in the greater drama of Indian Nationalism the scene might shift and the dramatic personage must change and move. (8) It is not Mr. Jayakar's job to create a breach in the dead wall of the Congress programme or to raise the standard of rebellion against the Congress as it is not the busines of Mr. Bapat to prove that Non-violent Non-cooperation is impracticable. (9) Those who do not wholly accept the Congress programme cannot accept executive offices in the Congress organisations.

I will now try in the following lines to examine these one by one in order. The Maharastra party undertook the work of criticism of the Non-cooperation programme from the very beginning and showed what changes were necessary in the programme if it was to be immediately successful. Its counsels were then unheeded, because the people were enamoured of winning Swarajya within one year. Unfortunately for all of us, however, the Swarajya was not had within that year and though the second year has run half its course, the Swarajya is not yet even in sight while no one knows how long we with have to wait if we were determined on the principle of self-purification alone. The Maharastra party has consistently carried on its propaganda since then and yet for the sake of the Congress prestige and for the sake of giving full opportunity for trial to the Non-cooperation programme, it made the Council boycott a success from the Congress point of view and the lawyers among them consented to suspend practising in the Courts of justice for the period of one year or so. The experience of the work of the Councils manned by the moderates has only confirmed the party in its views that the Councils ought to have been captured, at least for not allowing anybody to prolong our struggle by creating difficulties in our way, if not for hastening success. The party, therefore, has nothing to complain about the first part in (1) viz. the M. leaders have been preaching a departure from the considered programme of the Congress but it does take exception to and flatly refuses the mischievous, allegation that it does so, particularly from the incarceration of the Mahatma, in which it is insinuated that the party is taking advantage of the absence of Mahatma Gandhi to spread its propaganda, for the following reasons:—(1) Its activities and propaganda as above stated are continuous from the beginning of the N. C. O. (2) Mr. N. C. Kelkar wrote in the 'Maratha' about the Political somersault after the Bardoli resolutions in M. Gandhi's presence showing that the party never feared for personalities but only cared for its views. (3) All the provinces indignantly protested against the Bardoli resolutions of the working Committee, which the "Bombay Chronicle" alone hugged so closely to its bosom, with the result that the Mahatma had to give way in the Delhi resolutions. The readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" may be here informed that to the Maharastra party the incarceration of the Mahatma is painful in no way less than to the "Bombay Chronicle."

(2) (a) The party has not shown any change of front as it is carrying on the propaganda continuously. It is therefore difficult to see what the "Chronicle" means by it. Probably the "Chronicle" wants to say that the resumption of practice is an example of the change of front. But the "Bombay Chronicle' must be aware that it is not a change of front but only acting according to the promise made, which was only to suspend the practice for one year or so and not to give it up once for all. As to the result of this allegation of the "Bombay Chronicle," the paper has to thank rather than attack the party for giving the mass the necessary stimulus. And the "Bombay Chronicle" would do well to stop for a time to think out what lesson has to be learnt from the fact that the N. C. O. was not able to achieve anything substantial, so far as the goal and promises of the leaders are concerned, with all the support which, the inherent qualities of the Non-cooperation and the opposition to it by the Maharastra party and others of its ilk, evoked from the masses.

As to (b) remembering that even the Non-cooperators from other provinces are trying to bring into the field of the Congress politics, some of the items of the Maharastra party such as right of self-defence, general boycott of all British goods, etc., and finally and chiefly believing in the righteousness of its cause, the Maharastra party, followers as they are of the principle of disinterested actien, as preached in the Geeta and Geeta Rahesya and fully reflected in its Guru's life, is determined to go forward with the hope that the day will come sooner or later when the party, finding now in the minority, will be able to command a majority.

(3) Where there are acute differences of opinion superficial unity will do no good. It is therefore better that both the parties should be left free to bring the majority to their side and thus should try to achieve the end by their own methods and convictions. None can possibly accuse the Maharastra party of helping the oppents of National Freedom at any time. There is therefore no question of wrecking though there may be no strengthening of the National Unity and solidarity whose strength consists in being effective rather than extensive.

(4) It is sufficient to say that the "Chronicle" is self-contradictory. It says that the Maharastra party has no influence on the masses and again that the leaders have brought the matters to a standstill. No further argument and criticism is necessary.

(5) The "Chronicle" in forwarding this charge must probably have, in its mind, the Councils and Law Courts as to which the Maharastra party hold views different from the "Chronicle" and the N. C. O. party. But it is an accepted fact that the two things abovementioned are only matters of details in the N. C. O. and not a fundamental principle as the "Bombay Chronicle" would like to have it.

(6) The Maharashtra party is, at present as for many years past, engaged in a far nobler and greater aim than that at the time of the Peshawas. It is the aim of the Freedom of the whole of India from the hands of the foreign bureaucracy, not for its own advantage but for that of the country. It is true that the Maharastra leaders are proud of their old glory but it is not a fact that they cannot tolerate the glory of other provinces. On the contrary with the democratic ideas instilled in its mind by its Guru, the party did exactly what the "Chronicle" indirectly accuses it of having forgotten. For the party was and is ready to accept the Mahatma as its leader after the Lokamanya and thus gave ample scope for the change of dramatic personages and making efforts for the necessary additions and subtractions in the N. C. O. programme at Calcutta and Nagpur, finally gave the N. C. O. programme full opportunity for trial, thus making room for the change of scene. And it is certainly not the fault of the Maharastra party if after 2 years' experience it should think it indispensable to make changes because it only conforms to the rule as stated by the "Chronicle".

(8) The "Bombay Chronicle" makes much of the word rebellion used by Mr. Jaykar. It may be pointed out however that the word is used by Mr. Jaykar humourously to mean only a distinct and definite step in the direction of the necessity of a revision of the Congress programme. And in this sense it is the birthright of Mr. Jaykar and any other person to create a breach in the dead wall of the Congress Programme for facilitating the work of the revision. And then it is not necessary but positively insulting for a paper like the "Bombay Chronicle" to advise that the work of creating a breach should be left to the declared enemies of the Congress for Mr. Jaykar or anyone of the Maharastra party never dreamt nor will ever dream of creating a breach with a view to destroy or wreck the Congress in which sense it is applied to the declared enemies of the Congress.

(9) Lastly whether men differing in some respects from the Congress programme can or cannot accept the executive offices, can never be a question of hard and fast rules but will always be a question of facts to be decided on the merits of each individual case. If such men have made public their views previous to their election and if still the electorate thinks it proper and necessary to elect him, there will be nothing wrong in accepting the position for (1) firstly the electorate knew already the views of the men also those of the Congress and (2) secondly the electorate might be wanting a revision and change in accordance with the views of the elected. But in the present case the conduct of Mr. Jaykar was so fair and just that the "Bombay Chronicle" had no necessity of making that remark for Mr. Jaykar himself requested the Committee to give its considered opinion and acted in accordance with it by tendering the resignation.

In conclusion I may add that the movement for the renewal of practice and for the entry into the Councils is also visible in other provinces notably in Bengal looked upon as the N. C. O. centre. Is it then wrong to infer that the thinking minds in the country are anxious to revise the programme so as to make it more practicable and therefore effective. May I therefore humbly suggest to the "Bombay Chronicle" that it will do a far greater service to the country if it uses its energy and wisdom in finding out the best way of compromise and revision rather than wasting it in attacking and finding fault with the Maharastra party and those others who want a revision of the Congress programme for hastening the day of Redemption?—Yours, etc.

K. R. BODAS.

Girgaum, July 2.

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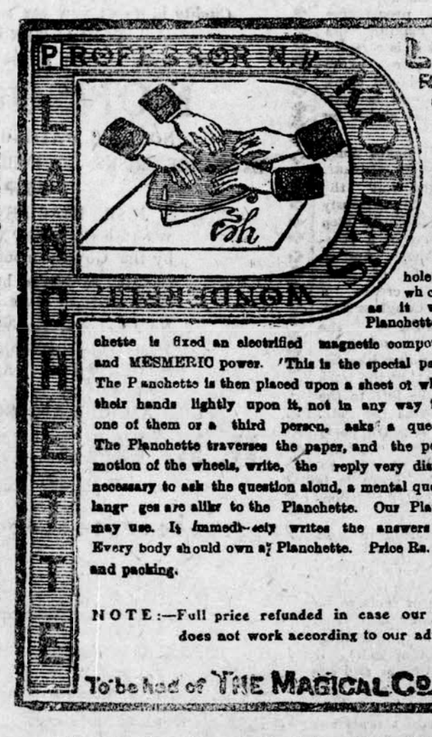

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